Morning Oregonian.

DAILY THE UNION

VOL. XX.—NO. 6078.

PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

DOUBLE SHEET

RAILROADS
& California R. R.
Effect Sunday, Sept. 14 1879, 12 o'clock Noon,
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) as follows
LAND AND ROSEBURG
7:30 A. M. | Roseburg ARRIVE
5:00 A. M. | Portland
EXPRESS TRAIN
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows
4:00 P. M. | Albany ARRIVE
9:20 A. M. | Portland
FREIGHT TRAINS
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS
6:15 A. M. | Junction ARRIVE
5:20 A. M. | Portland
and California Railroad Ferry
with all Regular Trains.
connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Oregon and California Stages
for Sale to all the principal points East, at Company's Office,
Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND
will be charged on freight remaining over 24 hours.
will not be received for shipment
J BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Supt
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

dian Railway Company
LIMITED.
, Dallas and Sheridan
PASSENGERS
places and intermediate points
September leave Morrison street wharf
DAILY AT 8 A. M.
City of Salem Oaks or City of Quincy
WILLIAM REID General Manager
1880

Northern Pacific Railroad
PACIFIC DIVISION
KALAMA TO TACOMA, AND
TACOMA TO WILKESON, (Coal Mines.)
MAIN LINE TRAINS,
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
LEAVE. ARRIVE
11:20 A. M. Tacoma.
7:00 A. M. Kalama.
Puyallup Road Trains.
LEAVE ARRIVE
8:45 A. M. | Wilkeson
3:20 P. M. | Tacoma.
CONNECTIONS
with Pacific Mail Steamships for San Francisco and with steamers for Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and Puget Sound.
View with Stage for Steilacoom
with O & T R. R. for Olympia
with O R N Co's Boats for all points on Columbia River
on Wednesday and Saturday
steamers for Port Townsend, New Westminster and Fraser River
Tickets for sale at Principal Office, and at the Office of the O R N Co, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle
O R N Co's steamships from Tacoma, and P C S S Co's steamships to San Francisco.
Tickets to Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino
J W SPRAGUE Gen. Supt
SPRAGUE Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agent

MARKETS.
L. H. JOHNSON,
26, 27 and 28 Central Market
Dealer in all kinds of
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Price paid for all kinds of Produce
J. S. KELLER,
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Is prepared to supply Families
Pork, Mutton, Veal,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Unfortunate
DR. GIBSON'S DISPENSARY, 623 Kearney Street San Francisco
For the treatment of SEXUAL DISEASES, chronic gleet, syphilis impotency, Seminal Weakness
Seminal Emissions consequence of self-abuse
This solitary vice produced by
sexes
ited
following
is combatted by scientific
Sallow countenance
in the head ringing
smiling of leaves and starting
about the loins weakness of
vision blunted intellect
dislike to form new acquaintances
shun society loss of memory
pimples and eruptions about the
etc. fetid breath, cough
state, monomania and
may be CURED AT HOME
stating case symptoms
he has continued Med
curiosity, with full direct
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to any part of the world
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In The Oregonian

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No. 11 Kearny Street
all Chronic and Special Diseases
YOUNG MEN
MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS
of youthful follies or indiscretion
to avail themselves of this
laid at the altar of suffering humanity
SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit
case of Seminal Weakness or private
of any kind or character which he
fails to cure
MIDDLE AGED MEN,
are many at the age of
troubled with too frequent
often accompanied
burning sensation and a weakening
in a manner the patient cannot
examining the urinary deposits
will often be found and
particles of albumen will appear
be of a thin milkish hue
dark and torpid appearance
who die of this difficulty
which is the second stage
Dr S. will guarantee a perfect
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urinary organs
Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays
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DR. SPINNEY & Co
No. 11 Kearny Street, San Francisco
for private diseases of short standing
of medicines, sufficient for a cure
cases will be sent to any address

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only pupil in California of the great
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Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood
Kearny street, between Stockton and
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TRANSFER FOR
NORTHWEST
RECEIVED AT THE
BOOK PRO

GENERAL NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.)

Business Failure.

York, Oct. 8—Schedule in assignment of Moore & Jenkins to [illegible] Liabilities $387,274 nominal assets, $161,116

Some Discouraging Figures.

Commercial Bulletin says The [illegible] railroad is sine qua non to construction canal as it affords necessary working It will however cost the canal company francs which with the payment to Lu million francs will absorb 80 millions of hundred millions stock which it advices it proposed to issue leaving only millions towards the cost of the work which and now estimated at 843 million francs and other expenditures amounting to fully 150

The Glancey-McGinnis Affair

After reviewing the Glancey-McGinnis There seems to be no doubt that McGinnis brutal ruffian and so manifestly in of the district attorneyship or any other of trust or decency that it was the plain duty of an independent republican, to declare his to the party

Trouble in Colorado.

Oct. 8—Dick Allen just from the south warrants have been issued for the arrest Capt. Kline and Hoyt on charge young Jackson and that officers to the reservation to make the arrests states that citizens and freighters are aroused and should the men be taken likely be lynched before they can be con Junction City.

was received from Del Norte to-day of the 4th cavalry, passing through here that at Rock Cliff a report reached him J. Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a was found dead at the stake. This tal the Indian threats and is generally believ excitement prevails and the citizens

Stage Robbery Near Lake City.

Oct. 8—Barlow & Sanderson's coach to-night was stopped eight miles two masked men, who took all the the registered pouch. There were two aboard, but neither they nor the ex were molested.

Railroad Accident.

Oct. 8—An accident is reported in the railroad tunnel at about 9 o'clock this near Littleton. Enos Verney, master car and W. Fullmer, stonecutter, residents of killed and several others injured. The

Fatal Accident.

Oct. 8—Bud Valney of Charleston and of Ayer Junction were killed by an ac on the Fitchburg road last night. Several were injured seriously.

Epizootic in New York.

York, Oct. 8—Epizootic is disappearing are few new cases and these of the mildest

Epizootic at Cincinnati.

Oct. 8—Epizootic tendencies are

[illegible]

Oct. 8—[illegible] is better to-night but and [illegible]. It is believed that he

New Trunk Line.

Oct. 8—The Inquirer says a new line will be established from Philadelphia to the southwest, with the Shenandoah railroad as its basis. It is claimed that will be the shortest to New Orleans and

[illegible] takes his Seat.

Oct. 8—The oath of office was ad to-day to governor elect Farnham, was duly installed. His majority was 28

The Chicago Jockey Club.

Oct. 8—H. V. Bemis, who foreclosed on the Chicago jockey club, pub to-day in which he shows that the club has not been more prosper that they ceded away for a the valuable privileges connected He states that the net profits on the year have been $15,879 The actual losses were, in 1879, $9,636, and in on privileges during these The net profits above all have been $13,492 had privileges instead of farming would be 9 per cent on a capital half which was paid of the future of the track.

Persecution of a Colored Witness in Virginia.

Oct. 8—The grand jury of the U S to-day brought an indictment against for corruptly endeavoring to intimi in the discharge of his witness in a U. S. court. Davis gave in resulted in the arrest of Pond on a charge without license. Pond then pro arrest upon a warrant in which he with obtaining goods from a colored pretences. Davis was convicted and receive 39 lashes and to be imprisoned The evidence shows that Davis was with very great anxiety, his life for despaired of and also that he was convicted by a magistrate without evidence of any kind who declared to the at the time of his conviction that he gentlemen to rev Davis while in jail was several but by whom the evidence does not whom it was charged Davis he never made any complaint, and him as a man of good been so treated as petit larceny by stripes by the law of Vir grand jury to-day indicted Pond for out a warrant against Davis him from testifying in the It is expected that indictments will for complicity with of eighteen citi democrats.

[illegible] Postmaster.

Va., Oct. 7.—James M. Stewart, post United States house of representatives lingering illness. He served in the confederate army.

[illegible] at Large.

Oct. 8—Chas. Freeman, the Poca escaped from the Danvers in

[illegible] Missions.

Oct. 8—The farewell meeting of the this morning. Reports were read. It was stated that the foreign field call for $560,000 to the work next year. Several mission about to leave for foreign terminated with prayer,

Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal convention this on missionary work which showing, specially as re missionary work and money collected was offered by Rev. Mr. and adopted: signed by Benjamin of Kentucky and presiding that the Rt. Rev. Samuel Allen has departed from the holy minis was on or about through the church: that the committee on canons be re and document, a printed copy and report whether the church is sufficiently assured that the Rt. Rev Samuel Allen according to the laws of this from the holy ministry and all of the missionary jurisdic and Arizona, presented a res the house of bishops to appoint jurisdiction, which resolution was Harwood, of Connecticut offered to the committee on canons for their consideration. It "If any persons within this their brethren by any wickedness shall be expelled from holy

Oct. 8—Bishop Clarkson, of Nebras reported within his original dio sixty churches and chapels, and 600,000 people. Church a quarter of a million. The re of Yeddo is encouraging.

[illegible] Judicial.

Oct. 8—Last Wednesday, at Concordia, occurred between B J Owen, peace, and J W Glover, a farmer; Glover made a dis and was ordered under arrest by Owen drawn by both and firing com Owen fell dead Glover ran about and fell. He died after linger Both were young men of good county.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Purchase of Silver.

Oct. 8—The treasury to-day pur ounces of fine silver for delivery at Philadelphia and San Francisco

[illegible] Case to be Dismissed.

Oct. 8—The case against Ex-Post pending in the superior court will now be dis

PERTINENT POLITICS.

Something more of Grant and Hancock and of the Indiana Campaign

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

CHICAGO Oct 8—The Times Indianapolis correspondent while in the democratic headquarters chanced to hear a report that he had heard that ten thousand dollars would be offered on one [illegible] to-morrow and this vague and uncertain intelligence created a panic. Democratic statesman [illegible] it that a portion of the republican corruption fund will be used in this way It is probable that the democratic pool will be made to take any big bluff which may be made And now comes Judge E Martindale former editor of the Indianapolis Journal with a statement of a conversation with General Grant held at Manitou springs, [illegible] last July The latter had expressed himself substantially as in Rev Fowler's interview Judge Martindale says however that Grant in speaking of Hancock referred to him as a soldier in terms of praise with the qualification that though he had proven himself an excellent corps commander he had never shown himself possessed of any ability to fill a higher position The judge remembers distinctly that he had used none of the insulting [illegible] attributed to him by Rev Fowler and the harshest criticism he had indulged in was that Hancock was wrapped up in himself and that he was undoubtedly a vain man Grant went into details with the Louisiana business and his remarks on this subject were about as given in his published interview only more particular Judge Martindale said the [illegible] would have given this important information but for the fact that he supposed that the conversation was private Simon Cameron did the chairman of the republican state central committee the honor of saying on the occasion of his late visit to Indianapolis that the Indiana organization was the most perfect he had ever seen

Interview with Grant.

CHICAGO Oct 8—The Daily News it is reported had a brief interview with Grant this morning The ex president was asked if he had received any communication from Gen Hancock relating to the recent Fowler interview. Grant replied I have not Reporter—Do you expect the communications? Grant—It is not incredible that I shall hear from Hancock Gen Grant leaves for New York accompanied by Mrs Grant, via the P & H W R R at 3 this afternoon He will go through without making any stops

Hancock Expected "An Apology" from Grant, but did not get it.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The *Inter Ocean's* New York correspondent was on Governor's Island with Gen Hancock to-day, and quizzed him as to whether he expected a dispatch from Gen Grant. Hancock said he could not state, but evidently did expect to hear from his old commander, and when a batch of telegrams was handed him, he plainly showed his disappointment when on hastily running them over he discovered none from General Grant He would only say as he did yesterday that if necessary, he would, when all the facts were before him, make a full reply. The officers on the island generally declared Hancock wise in not answering what were probably distorted expressions of Gen Grant It was currently reported on the island to day that Hancock had sent Grant a message of inquiry The *Evening Star* says that Hancock came to town in a rage yesterday and insisted on immediately answering Grant's charges, but was persuaded by Belmont and other democrats to delay his reply. All h's democratic friends are very anxious that he should keep still, and he will probably do so.

The Democratic Preparations for "Reform" in Indiana and Ohio.

NEW YORK, Oct 8—The Herald's Indianapolis special asserts that Senator Barnum laid down his check for $40,000 yesterday, on a table in room No 10, and Mr English covered it with his check for $10 000 after which Barnum went over to Cincinnati Mr New is in constant receipt of dispatches from Hornellsville and Harrisburg giving information of movements of repeaters, and Geo C. Gorham tells me they are confident of the presence here of between 700 and 800 roughs from New York and Philadelphia Among "prominent" men from Philadelphia, are the notorious Bill McCullen, Buck McCaulless Johnny McCormick Joe Father V Gallop Martin Kellocky John Carrigan Joe Heary, E L Smith C Adams and Mike Stafford all well known in this city It is supposed that Indianapolis will be a distributing center whence will go the essentials for victory to Cincinnati and Columbus

Expected Republican Gain of Congressmen.

NEW YORK Oct 8—The Times says The concurrent testimony of our correspondents who have examined party prospects in the congressional districts of the various states is that solid gains will be made in the republican delegation to be elected this fall in Ohio the republicans expect to gain six representatives, in Indiana at least two in Pennsylvania probably two and even in North Carolina which has at present but one republican representative there is a fair chance of carrying three districts Starting in Vermont with a republican gain of one district and with the prospects of returning from 20 to 30 seats throughout the north the political complexion of the new house is hardly a matter of doubt

The Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS Oct 8—The reunion and rally of the Boys in Blue to-day is a grand success, and an immense crowd of people are in attendance The streets on the line of march are literally packed The parade commenced at 11 o'clock and was an hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point. A number of the leading manufactories and business houses were represented in the procession The streets on the line of march are handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. The afternoon was devoted to speaking. Senator Conkling, Hon. Emery Storrs and other prominent speakers delivered addresses

Congressional Nomination.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 8—The greenbackers of the 20th district have nominated Marten S. Gardner for congress.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The republicans of the 8th district have nominated Col. R. T. Van Horne for congress.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Great Meeting at Indianapolis—Grant Re-elected Commander-in-Chief—Stirring Resolutions.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct 8—The demonstration of the Boys in Blue to-day was the largest political gathering ever witnessed in the city. From early morning the streets were packed with people from all parts of the state and delegations from Michigan, Illinois and Ohio. A parade was formed in three grand divisions and consisted of numerous Garfield and Arthur clubs, Tippecanoe club, Chicago Veteran club, carriages containing distinguished guests, Washington, Union and Lincoln clubs, Michigan Boys in Blue, Knights of Columbia 1000 strong The noticeable features of the procession were an immense ball eighteen feet high, drawn by fifty men, a wagon with 75 farm hands drawn by 40 horses a large canal boat on wheels, and the gunboat Monitor on wheels.

A number of leading manufacturers and business houses were represented By actual count there were over 5600 persons in the procession, The streets on the line of march were profusely decorated.

The afternoon was occupied in speaking at the wigwam, courthouse and Circle Park by Senator Conkling Gen. Kilpatrick, Judge J. W. Denny, Gen. Banks and others. To night has been devoted to a torchlight parade and fireworks. The procession is estimated at 5000 or 6000 and occupied an hour in passing

The convention of the Boys in Blue re elected Gen. Grant commander in chief and adopted the following resolution

WHEREAS, The union veterans familiarly known as the Boys in Blue, representing and comprising all loyal soldiers' and sailors' organizations in the United states who in the days of great trial to the nation by the treason of the south who gave themselves as a sacrifice to the cause of the constitution and liberty which were, as the results of the late war, crystalized into the amendments which have been accepted by the American people as full payment and satisfaction to the lives lost and treasure expended in such service, therefore, in national convention this day assembled be it

Resolved That the safety of this country for good is committed to the republican party—an organization of freemen to perfect and secure, for all time, absolute freedom of our labors and our sufferings, that industry everywhere the hand maid of honest labor and the support of free government, is the strength of a nation by which prosperity has come as the child of republican institutions—that continuance of confidence depends upon the continuance of republican power that from this prosperity justice may come to all men of all conditions, that to the republican party we acknowledge our gratitude for wisdom of legislation and enlightened judgment of mankind against the heresy of secession and the fatal policy of state rights and we pledge the nation our continued support under the trial to secure the election of our comrade and former commander, James A. Garfield who to-day leads the column of loyal hearts in peace, as he led them in war To the cause he represents we pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor that while we feel deep sorrow in the degradation to which the uniform of the union soldier has been subjected by the distinguished union general accepting at the hands of men lately in rebellion against the flag the nomination for president of the United States, we do most emphatically declare that soldiers who faced rebel batteries cannot and will not be decoyed by a disguise in the person of Gen Winfield Scott Hancock, who now leads a party that declared the war a failure after Vicksburg had fallen and when the stars and stripes floated over Gettysburg a party that gave aid and comfort to the common enemy and conspired by countless conspiracy to make treason respectable and loyalty odious

WHAT A FRIEND OF HANCOCK'S WRITES.

Letter Giving Some of the Inside Business of the Democratic Situation.

CHICAGO, Oct 8.—The Tribune editorially says The Tribune has been permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter to a friend in Iowa by an army officer in Gen Hancock's department

[illegible]

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept 30 [illegible] Gen Hancock [illegible]

to equality and a just I fear will drive him stark mad H my dear boy Hancock is no more fit for the presidency than a withered hemlock I will be frank with you It is true he knows nothing of the south except the few polished and crafty leaders that call upon him here and his brief acquaintance with the same class of men in '67 at New Orleans. He means well enough God bless him but he can not comprehend the crookedness of politics and politicians And now while on the subject I will give you the secret of the Hancock move It is this that Indiana disunionist William H English is to be the real president Hancock is not expected to live out a fraction of his term, and that expectation, I am sorry to say is founded on facts Any digression from his regular habits is liable to bring on an apoplectic stroke Strong symptoms have twice exhibited themselves since his nomination and it is the verdict of all around him that his promotion to the presidency will terminate his earthly career, but this fact has been and is most carefully guarded for reasons you can readily discern And now, dear boy you have the inside of this presidential business With English as president, you can readily comprehend what those fellows of the south can accomplish.

The above reads like a family letter Indeed it comes from a member of General Hancock's military family and one who regards Hancock with something of the same affection a son feels for his father We have the original letter in our possession with a private note from the receiver of it authorizing its publication but withholding the name of the writer for personal reasons

OUR SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Meeting of Shipbuilders and Merchants at Boston—Discussion of the Free Ship and Other Questions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN

BOSTON Oct 8—At a convention of shipowners and merchants to-day W H. Lincoln from the committee to which was referred a resolution and bill relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen reported, recommending the passage of the bill with an amendment providing that the first and second officers as well as the captains of American ships be Americans, making a technical change in the clause relative to the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, and an amendment favoring the employment of apprentices on ships of the United States John Roach, of Chester, Pa., gave his views upon the present condition of the carrying trade of the country and the best way to revive its former prosperity After paying his respects to congress by saying it was made up of too many lawyers and not enough merchants and business men, he came to the question of subsidies and said that he hoped the government would never give a cent to any individual or private parties. He did not want any subsidy himself, but the difficulty was how to drive Great Britain out of the carrying trade In the last 10 years 610 000 tons of shipping has disappeared from United States Taxation and other burdens have put it under foreign flags Entering into discussion of ship building in comparison with that of locomotive building he said that everything that entered into the construction of locomotives also enters into the construction of ships We build locomotives and send them to all parts of the world At the conclusion of Roach's speech a committee of nine reported and upon their recommendation the following resolutions were adopted That permission should be granted to take goods of foreign production or manufacture out of bond free of duty when such goods are to be taken as shares on board any ship bound from any port in the United States, to a foreign port or to any United States port on the Pacific Ocean, that as property invested in shipping derives its protection from the government of the United States and as said property is subject to taxation by the government it should be exempt from all local municipal taxation by special act of congress That government assist in the establishment and maintenance of American lines of steamships built and owned in the United States from our own ports to important foreign ports by the payment of proper sums of money for transportation of mails to such lines as will render an effective service and without such substantial aid such lines so important to the progress and prosperity of the nation cannot exist in competition with the subsidized steam fleets of other countries

The discussion of the day was upon the advisability of free ships and William H [illegible] opened with a long speech in which he [illegible] in favor of putting our shipping upon an equal footing both as regards original cost expense of equipment and support at sea with that of foreign nations In 1850 there was carried in American vessels nearly three fold the amount taken by foreign vessels and in 1879, the position was reversed Ships and barks built in United States in 1855 [illegible] 300 in 1878 81 in 1879, 37 It is most remarkable that despite the boasts made, that iron ships can be built at the same price in this country as upon the Clyde there is not a single iron sailing ship under our own flag While other nations are privileged to buy in the cheapest market, we are excluded and for the purpose we are told, of protecting American industry The grain fleet despatched from New York, last year numbered 2987 vessels, carrying 102,321,068 bushels of wheat One thousand and sixty five were steamers, carrying 42,426,535 bushels, the remaining 1622 being sailing vessels, carrying 59,892,033 bushels. All this tonnage included not one American steamer and only seven sailing vessels were American It is estimated that over $100,000,000 per annum are paid to foreign vessels for transportation of our produce Give us ships as cheap as other nations furnish them, and the same advantages in regard to maintaining them, and that is all we ask Some timid persons fear that if any breach in the wall of protection is effected, it will invite an assault upon the whole tariff system; but our shipping occupies a different position from all other interests of the country. Our vessels must be brought into competition with those of every other nation and the desired changes relate only to our foreign trade. Parties foremost in urging removal of restrictions upon navigation would as earnestly oppose any measures that would cause the great industries of the nation to suffer. Captain Osborn claimed that British gold was largely used in this country for the purpose of influencing and creating public opinion favoring free trade in ships. He charged that there is to-day a foreign line of steamers using ports of the United States which is building their steamers intending in case of foreign war to put them under the American flag Goss, of Maine, claimed that he was the largest wooden ship builder in the United States, and expressed the opinion that this was the transition period and that the present laws if left alone would be all sufficient in the future He asked no favors of this or any other country in the construction of ships and called attention to the circumstance that agitation of the free ship question was always most prominent when England was threatened with foreign war. H, Adams of Cleveland, defended the protective tariff of the country, after which the convention agreed to vote on the resolution to morrow.

The national commercial convention this afternoon resumed discussion of the free ship resolution, which was adopted. It reads as follows, That results have clearly and forcibly proven that under the present condition of affairs, our shipping cannot prosper or even maintain itself with the navigation of other maritime powers. Therefore we call upon the government to aid the restoration of our commerce by granting a bounty of —— per ton per year for sail tonnage and —— per ton for steam tonnage for a period of —— years after the passage of this act This to apply only to vessels in the foreign trade, and not exceed 15 years in age

THE TURF.

Races at San Jose.

SAN JOSE Oct. 7—Attendance at the races were larger to day than at any previous day. The track was in excellent condition First race, running sweepstakes free for all ages $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $125 added, 2d to same stake, single mile dash, three starters, Jim Snowden Connor and Lexington started The last named had the inside Snowden was the favorite at the pools by odds of twenty to eighteen on Connor and eleven on Lexington, Horses got off first time. Snowden won; Lexington two lengths behind, with Connor a close third time 1 43¾. The handicap race was declared off Second race for a purse of $150 three quarter mile heats, for three year old fillies starters were Nighthawk, Ella Doane Tillie C. and Sallie Black Nighthawk was favorite in the pools by odds of fifty five to forty on Sallie Black twenty two on Tillie C and ten on Ella Doane Sallie led first half mile when Tillie passed and won the heat Sallie 2d Ella Black 3d Nighthawk 4th time 1 17¾ Finishing race was handicap dash of one mile In it were Jennie B, 4 year old, Conner 3 years old and Wild Idle also 3 years old There was scarcely any betting, and what little there was was one hundred on Jennie to fifteen on the others Race proved the estimate to be correct Jennie B won Conner 2d Wild Idle 3d The quarter was run in [illegible] half in 51¼ three quarter in 1 16¾ and race in 2 [illegible]

Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE Oct 8—Two mile dash for 3-year olds Bancroft won, Talisman 2d time 3 47¾ Mile heats won by Jim Malone Bimyar won the first heat time 1 46¾ 1 47¼ 1 53¾ Mile dash won by Fair Count, Matagorda 2d time 1 44

Races at Jerome Park.

NEW YORK Oct 8—The grand national handicap sweepstakes two miles and a quarter won by Uncas Monitor 2d time 4 05½ Mile dash won by Ripple Harold 2d time 1 4[illegible] Mile and furlong won by Judge Murray Dawn 2d Little Butter up 3d time 2 01½

St. Julian Falls Again.

WASHINGTON Oct 8—St Julian finished a second heat in 2 18¾

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA

Ralston's Widow charges Sharon with Fraud

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 8—[illegible] F, widow of the late W. C. Ralston has filed a complaint in the superior court against Senator Sharon The document covers [illegible] pages and is to the effect that Ralston and Sharon were partners in business that Sharon was the one of the executors of her husband's will of which complainant was sole beneficiary that their partnership property at the time of Ralston's death amounted to a value in round numbers of $8,000,000 that Ralston just before his death gave Sharon a trust deed of his property that Sharon has had the custody of partnership books and papers that no inventory of her late husband's estate has been filed by the executors that Sharon by false representations and other means has defrauded her in the settlement of Ralston's estate of large amounts for which she demands accounting, and such restitution as may prove just

Arrest of a Forger.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 8—J. J. Evans who arrived here yesterday on the ship Cambrian [illegible] from Sidney was arrested on landing under extradition for forgery to the amount of eight hundred pounds committed in Sydney Seven hundred and fifty pounds were recovered from him

Outrage and Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 8—Near the town of Bisbee Arizona last Tuesday a man named Dodson attempted to outrage a young lady name not ascertained Her father rescued her Dodson soon returned with a carbine and fired two shots one killing a brother of the girl and the other wounding her in the arm Dodson escaped A party is in pursuit

Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 8—Crown Point and Exchequer each assessed 50 cents

Murder at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE Cal, Oct 8—Richard Nickles a Cornishman was found murdered in Virgin alley this morning No clue to the perpetrator

ARIZONA.

Progress of the S. P. R. R.—Business Rushing at Tucson—Mining Matters.

TUCSON, Oct. 8—The track of the S P R R. is 18 miles in New Mexico Travel to Southern Arizona is rapidly increasing Tucson is crowded. Every available house is occupied and building is going on in every section of the city. Travel and trade to and from Sonora has more than quadrupled in the last three months. The government of Mexico has established four new customhouses near the Arizona line to check smuggling, each with a guard of 15 men

The Head Center mine of Tombstone has made a new strike on the 310 foot level in the west drift, 240 feet from the main shaft. The new find is reported to be four and a half foot ledge of very high grade of ore Hardshell mine of Harshaw is now the center of excitement. In that district two very large independent bodies of ore have been struck Los Sabasoos district, distant 11 miles from Wilcox station on the S P railroad is attracting quite a rush of mining men. Recent developments are the cause. Ledges are not only numerous, but rich ore predominates. Quite a settlement has sprung up in that district within the last month.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

News from the North and the Sandwich Islands—Several down Sound items.

PORT TOWNSEND Oct 8—Captain Rainford of the schooner *Isabel* arrived to-day, sixteen days from Ounalaska Nothing new from the *Corwin* in relation to the *Jeannette*. He reports having lost his main topmast two days out from San Francisco

Captain Cutler of the bark *Camden* twenty one days from Honolulu arrived yesterday He reports government matters on the island very unsatisfactory and the people considerably excited over the action of the king in recently dismissing all white government officials and appointing as minister of the interior a foreigner who was devoted to the importation of opium from China. So great was the excitement over the appointment that the king was compelled to dismiss his favorite and the country is now in a state of confusion

The bark *Mary Glover* is reported ashore on Protection Island

The new ship Olympus arrived from Seattle to day with 15 0 000 feet lumber

Dr T. P. Minor mayor of this city left here to day on the tug Blakely for Olympia to meet the presidential party and escort them to this city He will speak at Olympia to-morrow night at the Brents meeting Major Morris U S. treasury department will leave here to-morrow on the steamer Starr and join the president and Gen Sherman at Olympia on Sunday

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Walla Walla Fall Meeting.

WALLA WALLA Oct 8—Thomas Collins' programme for the races beginning October 25th lasting six days, gives in all $4000 in prizes Pigeon glass ball and target shooting are included highest prize, $1600, for a dash of three miles any horse or gelding in America first horse, $1000 If Eyestraw the Salem horse owned by John F Miller, enters, the purse will be $2,000. Another purse will be offered, $1000 for trotters best three in five that have never beaten 2.32 in harness. A purse of $800, free for all, trotting race, mile heats, three in five, to harness first horse $500 Entries close October 23d It is intended to make the affair the largest and best that ever transpired on the coast north of San Francisco.

NEWS NOTES FROM SALEM.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN]

SALEM, Oct 8 1880

The assessment rolls for 1880 are now being sent to the secretary of state by the clerks of the various counties

The clothing establishment of Harris & Gosliner is being closed out under an attachment by their creditors

The friends of the womens college will give a sociable this Friday evening for the benefit of that institution

The three elegant residences of Jos Thompson E M Waite and J W Weatherford are fast nearing completion

W. W. Gibbs of Portland and E J Frazer of this city have been appointed assistant engrossing clerks in the senate.

Miss Mollie T. Gorman of Portland has been appointed clerk of the house judiciary committee, vice W. B. Daniels, resigned

Thomas H. Cann of Seattle, and Clark O Scott, of your city, have been granted exempt certificates of the Salem fire department.

The oil paintings of the ex governors, executed by Cogswell and now on exhibition in the capitol building attract universal attention and are greatly admired

Frank C. Middleton of Portland, has been appointed clerk of the special committee appointed to investigate the books and accounts of the state penitentiary

Your correspondent acknowleges the receipt of a complimentary ticket to attend the mechanics fair in your city A large number of Salemites contemplate visiting Portland before its close

The ladies turned out in large numbers last evening, on the occasion of the woman suffrage debate in the senate and as a natural result the bill passed that body this morning by the vote of 20 to 9.

Geo H Durham of Portland, A. Mallory of Heppner, Wm B Clark of Umpqua, J J [illegible] of Amity and [illegible] Perry of Grass Creek have been appointed notaries public by His Excellency Gov Thayer

The young men of this city who will this year cast their first presidential vote, will meet this evening and organize a Garfield and Arthur club over sixty names being already attached to the roll, They mean business and will make a good showing

The Occident Packing Company of Astoria has just filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state with Chas Yarnberg, M J Anderson and [illegible] as incorporators Object the canning of fish, meats and fruits capital stock $10 000

The Willamette University received $1000 bonus for allowing the switch of the O & C R R to pass through their campus of which amount Kinney Bros of this city with their customary generosity and enterprise contributed $500, thus insuring the extension of the switch to Commercial street

About seventy five Salem firemen went to Albany yesterday to participate in the festivities incidental to housing the new truck of Rescue hook and ladder company No 1 They returned this morning loud and unanimous in their praise of the hospitalities extended them by the Albany boys who it is generally conceded know how to do things

The democracy are making strenuous efforts to reduce the republican majority in this county at the coming presidential election and have a free [illegible] gathering almost every evening Bob Thompson as chairman of the democratic county central committee has his hands full of [illegible] has been [illegible] consulship under Hancock at Tien Tsin China and he is now studying the Chinese language with the view of superceding Hon O N Denny at that port

Held to Answer.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 8.—Thomas Finley inspector of elections, arrested for interfering with supervisor of election, Davis, while in the discharge of his duties on the last day of registration, was held by United States Commissioner Durrell in $2500 bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

[illegible]

Senate

[illegible]

PETITIONS.

[illegible]

S B 61—To amend section [illegible] of title 1 chapter [illegible] relating to public roads supervisors and their duties on a vote the bill was lost

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

S. B. 51 To prevent nuisances on public highways Apperson moved that it be ordered engrossed and pass to third reading, adopted

Clow moved that the invitation extended by the mechanics fair to the senate be accepted. The motion prevailed

PUBLIC LANDS.

S B 36—To regulate price of state lands, known as part of the 500,000 acre grant. Recommend that it pass with certain amendments. The report of the committee with amendments adopted

Gates moved to engross and pass to third reading

During the discussion the president left the chair which was filled by Apperson of Clackamas.

Pending discussion of the bill the senate adjourned

Afternoon Session.

The senate was called to order at 2 o clock P M by the president quorum present

The president appointed as a special committee on the petition of Mrs. A. L. Stinson Humphrey Waters and Yates.

S. B. 36 was taken up and discussed

Wright I move to order engrossed and pass to third reading adopted

A communication was received from the [illegible] Aid Society inviting the senate to visit it [illegible]

Burch moved to accept the invitation adopted

S. B. 8—To provide for the interchange of traffic by common carriers was reported without amendment or recommendation

Haines moved to refer to committee on railroads Knight I move to amend to refer to committee on commerce carried.

The committee on mining reported S B 4 to amend section 1 chapter 8 miscellaneous laws, relating to quartz ledges with a recommendation that it pass.

Woodward moved to consider it engrossed and pass to a third reading adopted

The committee on railroads reported S J M. 2 to restore certain lands to the public domain and recommending that the same be referred to the committee on public lands carried.

Committee report S B 44 to tax mortgages ordered engrossed and to a third reading to-morrow

S B 49, to amend section 31 title 1, chapter 57 miscellaneous laws relating to assessment of property and collection of taxes came up

Apperson moved to order it engrossed and pass to a third reading, adopted

S. B 61—To amend section 4 chapter 4 general miscellaneous laws relating to property exempt from taxation

On motion of Fulton the bill was tabled

S B 6 To amend section 16 title 1, chapter 57 miscellaneous laws relating to returns of assessors, and duties of assessors.

On motion of Fulton was ordered engrossed and pass to third reading to-morrow

S J [illegible] That the governor appoint a committee of five to [illegible] the assessment tax law, came up

Simon moved the adoption of this resolution

Cochran moved to refer the resolution to ways and means adopted

Colvig, of special committee presented a report on S. B. 46 to amend section 58, title 2 chapter 4 of the criminal code relating to libel The committee offered a substitute

[illegible]

Haines moved that the senate take a recess until 7 30 P M Adopted

Evening Session.

The senate was called to order at 7 30 o clock P M

S B 5 To [illegible] Substitute offered by special committee for S B [illegible] was taken up

The motion offered by Cochran to reject was lost Passed to first reading

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Bilyeu—S B 98 to change the charter of the town of Albany, read twice ordered engrossed and passed to third reading

Gates—S B 99 for the reduction of indebtedness of the state by the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, read second time and on motion of Gates was referred to committee on public lands adopted.

Humphrey presented a report of select committee appointed to examine the petition of the widow of A. L. Stinson, read twice and on motion referred to committee on claims

Waters, from joint committee on apportionment and redistricting the state, reported by bill—S. B. 101, to reapportion the state into senatorial and representative districts.

Special committee appointed to examine S. B. 20, to provide bounty for the destruction of certain wild animals reported with certain amendments favorably on motion referred to judiciary

Colvig—S B. 102, to amend an act to incorporate the town of Roseburg, passed.

McConnell reported from special committee 103, to examine into a sealer of weights and measures for the various counties read first time.

Bilyeu reported from select committee S B 93, for protection of the Agricultural Society, recommend that it pass.

Davidson To reconsider the vote to adjourn till Monday motion prevailed

Moved that when the senate adjourn it stand adjourned till Monday 2 P M, carried

Colvig reported that the special committee had examined the accounts of the commissioner on canal and locks and reported favorably, and recommend that his salary be $300 per year, also that S B 44 to require state officers to make reports on or before the second Monday of each session do not pass.

Haines moved that no member be allowed to speak over five minutes at once on the same proposition adopted

Lee moved that the petitions and remonstrances from citizens of Monmouth be referred to a special committee composed of senators from Polk and Washington counties adopted

Fulton S B 104 to change the charter of the town of Astoria read twice ordered engrossed and passed to third reading

[illegible]—S B 105, to regulate measurement of lumber, timber, logs, etc

Burch—S B. 106 to amend sec 45 chap 7 title 3 miscellaneous laws, passed

Hendricks—S B 107, amending charter of Eugene City, passed.

Stearns—S B 108 to amend the charter of the town of Oakland, read twice

On motion of Colvig ordered engrossed and read a third time

Ross—S. B. 109 for the relief of Jackson county, read twice, and on motion of Ross referred to the committee on counties.

Bilyeu—S B 110 to incorporate the town of Lebanon Linn county read twice and on motion was considered engrossed and passed to third reading

Fulton—S B. 111 to change the name of the town of Lincoln to Tillamook passed.

Apperson—S. B 112, to provide for the time and place for holding terms of the county circuit and supreme courts.

Simon—S. B. 113, to change the charter of Portland to give the chief of police authority to prevent the destruction of property at fires, read twice and on motion referred to special committee of Multnomah senators adopted

Lee—S B 114 sections 14 and 15, title 1, chapter 45, relating to accounts and supplies of penitentiary

Clow—S B. 115, for election of prosecuting attorneys in the various counties passed first reading

S B 116—To amend sections 5 and 8 of an act to provide for the election of circuit judges and to provide salaries of $3000 for such judges on motion referred to judiciary

Humphrey S B 117 to incorporate and govern [illegible] companies also S. B [illegible] to define the duties of clerks of the board of state university [illegible]

[illegible]

The president appointed Haines and Waldo on the committee

S B 9—To incorporate the town of Monmouth Polk county

On motion of Lee referred to special committee composed of senators from Polk and Washington

Adjourned

House.

The house met pursuant to order at 9 A. M., Mr Speaker in the chair

Absent—Ford Kelly of Multnomah Lawrence [illegible] Meyer and Payne

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The rules were suspended and the house took up the order of business

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

The following bills were introduced

Woodworth—H B 93 to amend the act to establish a uniform system of education and acts amendatory thereto read first time

Wadsworth—H B. 94, to create and organize a school for deaf mutes read first time

[illegible]

Ford H B 101 to amend the act establishing the Willamette university read first and second time and referred to a committee consisting of the members from Marion county

A majority and minority report on H. B [illegible] Portland charter were submitted

The majority report was adopted

This report makes no important change from the report made by the Multnomah members

The bill was made the special order for [illegible] o'clock this evening when it will be read a third time and put on its final passage

Ford—H B 102 to incorporate the town of Silverton Marion county read first and second time and referred to the members from Marion county

Plummer H B 103 amending the act regulating private corporations owning grounds for burial purposes read first time

Wilbur H B 104 repealing secs 1 2 and 3 chap [illegible] of the miscellaneous laws, read first and second time considered engrossed read a third time and passed

Plummer H B 105 to punish tramps read first and second time

All bills read first and second time at this session except incorporation bills and those not otherwise ordered were ordered printed

On motion the house took a recess until 1:30 P M

Afternoon Session.

The house met at 1:30 P M Mr Spencer in the chair

Committee on H B 57, to amend the charter of East Portland reported H B 106 as a substitute

The report was adopted, bill read first and second times ordered engrossed and will be read a third time next Tuesday

In the Meyer-Standard investigation the committee reported whitewashing both sides and exonerating either report adopted

Biles resolution for a joint committee to compute mileage of members was adopted.

Biles Brockway and Lawrence were appointed

Wadsworth offered H C R 14 for a joint committee to visit the deaf mute school adopted

Smith of Jackson, introduced H. B. 107 to amend the act incorporating the town of Ashland read twice and referred to Jackson county members.

H B 4—To regulate pilotage and towage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers was read a third time.

Hodgkins moved to refer to a committee for amendments

Ford spoke in favor of reference

Yates made a strong argument against reference and in favor of the passage of the bill

Ford who favored the bill yesterday opposed it in an earnest speech

Galloway urged the passage of the bill in a vigorous speech

Taylor denied that he spoke in favor of Capt. Flavel or monopoly but was in favor of throwing the mouth of the Columbia open to competition He claimed however that the design of this bill was to put a monopoly into the hands of the Portland board of trade

Minto thought it was better to take the monopoly out of Flavel's hands. A [illegible] admitted that he had held it

Lawrence had examined the bill and similar bills in 1878 and 1876 and believed it a measure which ought to pass. He did not see that it was designed to build up Portland or to tear down Astoria

Motion to recommit it was lost

The bill was then passed ayes, 56 noes 2—Hodgkins and Taylor Absent Meyer and Scott

Worcester introduced H B 108 defining the terms real estate and personal property for assessment purposes read twice and referred to the committee on judiciary

Geer introduced H. B 109 for the relief of [illegible] Scott appropriating $100 was read twice and referred to committee on claims

Gage introduced H. B 110 prescribing the duties of the supreme court clerk read first time

Biles introduced H. B 111, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases referred to special committee consisting of Minto, Lawrence and [illegible]

H B 113 was read second time and referred to the judiciary committee

[illegible] introduced H. B [illegible] appropriating $5000 for the Waldo and Snake river wagon road read first time

La Dow introduced H B 112 incorporating the town of Prineville Passed [illegible] P M.

Evening Session.

H B [illegible] the charter of the city of Portland was [illegible] and passed

[illegible] adjourned to 9 A M to-morrow

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Landlords Ask for Protection.

DUBLIN Oct 8—The lord lieutenant to day received fifty members of the landlords association who impressed upon the lord lieutenant the urgent necessity of armed immediate steps for the protection of life and property. The lord lieutenant promised every attention to the subject.

The proceedings at the reception were strictly private as landlords present had statements to make which they would not venture to make in public Some said that they were themselves in danger of assassination in consequence of land league agitation Some pointed out persons in the room whose lives were in imminent peril Some told the lord lieutenant that they might not get home alive

Filling up the Irish Forts

DUBLIN, Oct 8—The government has ordered the barracks at Athlone, Carlow, Sligo and other places in West Ireland, to be prepared for the full complement of troops they are capable of accommodating

Damaging Gale.

PENZANCE. Oct 8—A fearful gale has been raging here since midnight last night and numerous vessels parted their cables and have been damaged. Harbor works and quays are also damaged and the promenade flooded. Several small yachts and boats were destroyed.

Fire at Greenock.

LONDON, Oct. 8—Fire at Greenock last night destroyed the worsted mills of Fleming, Reid & Co, the largest in Scotland

Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Oct. 8—Imports for September 6,400 000 pounds greater than last year, and exports 2,500,000 pounds greater than last year

Socialism in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct 8—From a semi official notice in last evening's paper relative to the rumored suspension of minor state of seige in such cities as Liepsic and Hamburg, it appears the government has seriously taken to heart the words of Count Von Eulenberg, minister of the interior at debates in Reichstag on prolongation of repressive hot beds of socialism apart from Berlin and that the time might come when there might be no remedy there but a state of siege It also appears that the demeanor and menace of socialists at a late meeting at Zurich have caused the Prussian government to consider the question afresh and have made it draw serious attention of the Saxon government and Hamburg state, to the necessity of taking measures to guarantee the public though it disclaims all intention of exercising undue pressure on any federal members so as to constrain them to imitate its example by declaring certain cities in a state of minor siege

Depression of Industry in Russia.

ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 8—The government has convened a conference of Russian cotton manufacturers at Moscow to discuss the threatened crisis in industry At many of the Moscow mills the wages of operatives have been reduced 15 per ct. A recent reduction in prices at Khludoff's great mill, at Smalensk produced a four days' strike and riot there Similar outbreaks are apprehended elsewhere if wages are reduced, as the failure of the harvest has doubled the price of food.

Austrian Partisan Affairs.

VIENNA, Oct 8—The town council passed a resolution declaring a meeting of the constitutional party at Vienna, as advocated by the meeting at Carlsbad, necessary and desirable The *Politik*, leading organ of the czechs says that the government will reply by dissolution of the council which has no right to meddle with politics

Great Funeral at Paris.

PARIS, Oct 8—The funeral of Jacques Offenbach was celebrated at Madeleine this morning with great pomp and ceremony Although the weather was wet, there was an immense crowd both inside and outside the church The hearse was loaded with wreaths sent by the theaters of Paris and of nearly every European capital Great crowds witnessed the services The music of the mass requiem was sung by Faure Talazac and other great artists of Paris Faure made a profound impression by a masterly rendering of the "Pie Jesu. During the service several fragments of the dead composers Contes de Hoffmann and Chanson de Fortunio were executed

DeLesseps makes another Promise.

PARIS Oct. 8.—DeLesseps announced at the last meeting of the academy of sciences that operations for carrying out the scheme of the Panama canal were about to begin under the auspices of a syndicate composed of the principal financial establishments of America and Europe.

Garibaldi.

ROME, Oct 8—Gen Garibaldi's doctor told him that it would be bad for his health to return to Caprera He will therefore winter at Lavagna near Chiavari A correspondent at Paris states that the radicals talk of inviting Gen Garibaldi to visit Paris.

Eastern Affairs.

VIENNA, Oct, 8—*Political Correspondence* says that it has received indications in regard to the character of a measure Great Britain proposed to the powers as a reply to the last Turkish note It consists of a kind of collective embargo in the Ægean sea, by which the powers would become possessed of a practical pledge for the fulfillment of the porte's obligations

Great Britain has proposed to the powers that the international fleet take [illegible]

[illegible] Oct 8—All admirals except the Austrian have received fresh instructions from their respective governments Before returning to Cettinge the Montenegrin minister of war and foreign affairs who accompanied the young Montenegrin prince on a visit to the fleet informed the admirals that the Montenegrins were indisposed to attack the Turks at present as they hoped to obtain armed support from the fleet in landing troops.

LONDON Oct 8—It is stated that Admiral Seymour in command of the united fleets in Turkish waters has requested the admiral in command of the Russian squadron to hold himself in readiness for sailing orders.

BERLIN Oct 8—There is good reason to believe that the emperor and court are much vexed and dissatisfied with the Turkish note It is affirmed at Paris that the powers are seriously thinking of inciting or encouraging the sultan's deposition

A Hint.

PARIS Oct. 8—The *Republique Francaise* hints that the sultan is demented The article evidently points to that journal's advocacy of his dethronement.

Turkey's Troubles

LONDON Oct. 8—There is reason to believe that the fleets will seize several chief ports of the Ægean sea so as to cut off supplies and money from Asia and the islands to Constantinople

The Russian Preparations.

CETTINGE Oct 8.—The Russian embassy has been instructed to send all officers on leave to their ships, as they sail immediately.

MEXICO.

Mexican Affairs.

CITY OF MEXICO Oct 1—On the 25th ult, the house of representatives by a large majority vote, passed a resolution declaring Gen Gonzales, president of the republic His term is to begin the 1st of December next Gen Gonzales being in the interior is not expected at the capital until the eve of his inauguration Already speculation is rife as to the formation of his cabinet Following are mentioned as probable ministers Gomez Palacio, foreign affairs Carlos Pacheco, war, and Manuel Toro, finance Senior Ruiz, minister of foreign affairs, died on the 23d ult, and his successor is not yet named Ramerez, the leading revolutionist in Sonora, was killed in action on the 14th ult

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES A GARFIELD,
of Ohio

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
GEO B. CURRY of Grant
E L. APPLEGATE of Linn.
C B. WATSON, of Lake

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I would respectfully invited the
LADIES
to the inspection thereof
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111 FIRST STREET, Dekum's Building.
MISS E. LERCH.
P. van FR DAGH, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE
Northwestern Telephone and Electric Company.

PORTLAND Or October 1 1880

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED ARE HEREBY notified that the Northwestern Telephone and Electric Company has disposed of its entire business and rights to the Portland Telephone, Telegraph and Electric Light Company of Portland Oregon All who are indebted to said Northwestern Telephone and Electric Company are hereby notified to call at the Secretary's office No 100 Front street and settle their accounts to October 1st 1880. All business from and after the above date will be transacted with and in the name of the Portland Telephone, Telegraph and Electric Light Company

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. BRAZEE Vice President
WM UNDERHILL Secretary
o9d12t

OFFICE OF THE PORTLAND
Telephone, Telegraph and Electric Light Company.

PORTLAND Or Oct 1 1880

THIS COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED ALL the rights and business of the Northwestern Telephone and Electric Company and having entire control of the telephone business, under license from the American Bell Telephone Company all parties desirous of continuing in the use of Telephone instruments are required to sign new contracts therefor from and after date and are requested to communicate with this Company at their office No 100 Front street

SETH L. POPE Manager
o9d1t

REMOVAL.
The Office of the
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.
Has been removed
No. 26 First St., New Market Block.
o16d1m GEO A. WEBB, General Agent.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL,
PROFESSIONAL NURSE,
220 Ninth street corner Main,
Refers to Drs. Chapman or Arnold. d1d1m

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given to the taking of
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& KING.
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ruling price for wheat is 80 cents in which is higher than it has been this valley for some time past

speech which was heartily received He reviewed Conkling's speech in a caustic manner and strongly denounced centralization of power and upheld the state sovereignty doctrine [illegible] referred to republican charges of democratic

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sentenced to Death

HALIFAX, Oct 8—Michael [illegible] for the murder of a [illegible] at Annapolis, was sentenced to be hanged December 2d

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SENATOR CONKLING.

His Recent Great Speech in New York.

An Overwhelming Exposure of Bourbon Plans—Why the Government should not be handed over to the Democratic Party

A SPEECH OF EXTRAORDINARY FORCE AND POWER

The republican demonstration at the Academy of Music New York, on the evening of the 17th September was a political phenomenon. Such a gathering the *Times* says was probably never before assembled within the walls of any building in this country. By bad management many thousands of tickets had been issued in excess of the number of persons which the building would hold so vast crowds went away unable to obtain admission. Hamilton Fish presided and large numbers of the most distinguished men of New York merchants bankers lawyers and others had seats on the stage the proscenium and in the balcony boxes. The following is Mr Conkling's great speech in full

Whatever is given greeting and audience in such a presence ought indeed to have something worthy—something fit and wise to say. Inarticulate in all save only grateful and respectful appreciation must be my return. We are citizens of a republic. We govern ourselves. Here no pomp of eager array in chambers of royalty awaits the birth of a boy or girl to wield an hereditary sceptre whenever death or revolution pours out the oil of coronation. We know no sceptre save a majority's constitutional will. To wield that sceptre in equal share is the duty and the right, nay the birthright of every citizen. The supreme, the final, the only peaceful arbitrament is the ballot box, and in that urn should be gathered and from it should be sacredly recorded the conscience the judgment, the intelligence of all. The right of free self-government has been in all ages the bright dream of oppressed humanity—the sigh'd for privilege to which thrones dynasties and power have so long blocked the way. France seeks it by forced marches and daring strides. Mr Forster, secretary for Ireland tells the peerage of England it must take heed lest it fall and Westminster and England ring with dread echoes of applause. But in the fullness of freedom the republic of America is alone in the earth, alone in its grandeur, alone in its blessings, alone in its promises and possibilities, and therefore alone in the devotion due from its citizens. The time has come when law, duty and interest require the nation to determine for at least four years, its policy in everything

Two parties exist, parties should always exist in a government of majorities, and to support and strengthen the party which most nearly holds his views is among the most laudable, meritorious acts of an American citizen, and this whether he is in official or private station. Two parties contend for the management of national affairs. One or the other of these two contestants is sure to manage the nation's concerns for some time. The question is, which of the two is it safer and wiser to trust. It is not a question of candidates. A candidate, if he be an honest, genuine man will not seek and accept a party nomination to the presidency, vice presidency or congress, and after he is elected become a law unto himself. Few things are more despicable than first to secure elevation at the hands of a party, and then in the hope of winning pretentious non-partisan applause, to affect superior sanctity, and meanly to imply that those whose support and confidence were eagerly and deferentially sought are wanting in purity, patriotism, or some other title to respect

The higher obligations among men are not set down in writing and signed and sealed—they reside in honor and good faith. The fidelity of a nominee belongs to this exalted class, and therefore a candidate of a party is but the exponent of a party. The object of political discussion and action is to settle principles, policies and issues. It is a poor incident of an election affecting fifty million people that it decides for an occasion the aspirations of individual men. The democratic party is the democratic candidate and I am against the ticket and all its works

THE GENERAL ISSUE A SECTIONAL ONE

The general issue confronting us is in itself and in its bearings sectional. I would and you would, it were not so but it is so. If in one portion of the country one party outnumbers the other even by overwhelming odds the fact need not be blamable nor proof of sectional aggression. But if in any section a party gains and keeps control not by numbers not by honesty and law, and then, stifling free discussion and action, attempts to grasp the government of the whole country, the proceeding is sectional, guilty and monstrous. In twelve states of the union the approaching election is to be no more than a farce unless, as has sometimes happened, it be turned into a tragedy. There is to be no free debate, no equal rights, no true expression in these states, and in several states the clear majority is to have no deciding power—not even a chance in a raffle such as that in which lots were cast, and the booty divided the other day between Tammany Hall and the upper air and solar walk reform democracy. Senator Hampton largely promises forty thousand democratic majority in South Carolina, where the actual majority is forty thousand the other way. In several southern states there is a large well known often ascertained republican majority, but all southern states alike, without exception or doubt, are relied upon to count on the democratic side, and to score 138 electoral votes—lacking but 47 of a majority of all.

The causes of such a condition and the consequences, if it succeeds are matters which no sane, intelligent man can put out of view and yet he who discusses them must be told in the coarse parlance of the day that he waves "the bloody shirt." It is a relief to remember that this phrase and the thing it means is no invention of our politics. It dates back to Scotland three centuries ago. After a massacre in Glenfruin not so savage as has stained our annals two hundred and twenty widows rode on white palfreys to Stirling towers bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appeal waked Scotland's slumbering sword and outlawry and the block made the name of Glenfruin terrible to the victorious Clan Alpine even to the third or fourth generation. I am not going to recite horrors, nor to allude to them nor to the chapter of cruelty they fill nor to retry the issues of the war. My purpose is quite different. It is to show, if I can, what is actually at stake now, who and what the contending forces are, how much the result may mean, and which way prudence and wisdom point.

GEN GRANT'S LETTER A TEXT FOR MANY SERMONS.

You have listened to a letter from one to whom at least as much as to any other man the nation owes its preservation, prosperity and primacy. This letter, instinct with common sense, hits the nail on the head. Its writer generally does hit nails, rebellions and pretenders on the head. He says

> This meeting should awaken the people to the importance of keeping control of the government in the hands of the republican party until we can have two national parties every member of which can cast his ballot as judgment dictates without fear of molestation or ostracism and have it honestly counted parties not differing in opinion as to whether we are a nation but as to the policy to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens. Sincerely believing that the democratic party as now constituted and controlled is not the party to trust with the control of the general government I believe it is the best interest of all sections south as well as north that the republican party should succeed in November. Yours very truly
> U S GRANT

Lord Chesterfield said that a letter shows the man it is written to as well as the man it is written by. This letter bears Lord Chesterfield out. It is written to General Arthur, and it reveals the confidence and esteem in which the writer holds him. Informed by many years of intimate acquaintance Gen Grant knew and felt as we all know and feel that he was writing not only to a friend but to one of the most genuine, patriotic and honorable men

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CONSTITUTED AND CONTROLLED

The letter furnishes a text for many sermons. "The democratic party as now constituted and controlled" How is it constituted, how controlled? There is a vast number of upright patriotic men in it—a vast number of men who gave all and did all they should have given and done to uphold their government and their flag in the supreme and dire hour of trial. A vast number who imperilled their lives as other democrats laid down their lives for their country. Many northern democrats who cast all their weight and sympathy on the nation's side after the war was over returned to their former party associations many others never did so return. Were such democrats to guide and influence a democratic congress and a democratic administration their party would not be constituted and controlled as it is. Because such men and their views and interests will not and cannot control in the event of democratic success much grave peril arises.

As the democratic party is constituted not the men of the north not the men who were for the union and the constitution but the men of the south who were against the union and the constitution men whose policy and purposes are still hurtful to the country are bound and predestined to control a democratic administration and a democratic congress. In the senate and in the house the south has an overwhelming majority of the democratic members and most of them are men who led in the rebellion. Every party measure in congress is settled in party caucus by a party majority thus the southern members hold absolute sway. In possession of the law making power of the purse and of the power to confirm or reject treaties and appointments the south is also to furnish all the votes to elect the democratic candidate save only the 47 votes which must be raised or counted or certified or produced from the northern states, particularly not excepting Oregon. Should the election be close there is no knowing but the two democratic houses may find ground on which to throw out a part or all of any state's electors. With much unemployed leisure on their hands with the danger which the electoral commission of 1877 alone overpassed for that time staring the country in the face these democratic houses have adopted no measure to insure order and right in ascertaining the result of the presidential election. Should controversy arise, and the election be thrown into the house there, the vote being taken by states the south would cast nearly all the democratic votes and in the senate the vote for vice-president would come from the same source. In every event of democratic success the southern end of the democratic party must be to the northern end as the locomotive is to the tender as the horse is to the cart. This is as plain as any truth in gravitation or arithmetic

SWELLING THE SOUTHERN VOTE

Perhaps this point will seem to you to challenge some attention. For the population of southern states we must go back to the census of 1870. That count of the people was made by enumerators not selected by southern senators and members of the house as 'non-partisans' and professional reformers. It was made by the regular marshals and their deputies and the compensation was so adjusted as to induce thorough visitation, and, at the same time, to guard against exaggeration of numbers. No imputation of fraud was ever cast upon the work. Such a thing as a plot to fabricate a monstrous increase of population in one section, in order to baffle the course of nature and the logic of events in another—a plot to change the balance of power and population in order to aggrandize one section by establishing a false basis of representation and apportionment thus robbing other sections of their share in governing the country in levying taxes and appropriating money—had not at that time occurred to the conservative foes of radicalism. That particular spoke in the wheel of deviltry had not turned up to the shifty patriot of that day. Now such schemes seem to want space. We read of producing false heirs to thrones and estates but to multiply false heirs without any one to personate them on a scale so grand as seems now in process would stupefy the ingenuity of a French novelist or anybody else except a thorough going non-partisan conservative disciple of the democratic persuasion wanting nothing for himself but ready to do and suffer for a white man's government with reform and a change

The suggestion now is that the census takers of 1870 under counted their neighbors. Paid by the head and by the mile, not by the day, it is now alleged they robbed themselves they neither traveled nor counted nor charged for doing it. There were 'carpet baggers' too many of them in the south, their states were republican, they had their ambitions and motives for increased political numbers and power there was not the remotest danger of any direct tax and yet with nothing to gain and everything to lose they wronged and swindled themselves for the sake of being dishonest. This all may be. It is the only way of accounting for the awkward wonders of the census now progressing. It cannot be called ingenious because it is plainly the only possible explanation and it limps badly. Ecumenical councils may sit on these recent fabulous census revelations, but men will still wonder how 43 per cent, was added to the population of a state in 10 years, during which she received exactly 1[illegible]7 foreign immigrants—a fact established without the aid of any census. Such an increase of population anywhere would crop out in unnumbered directions. Production, consumption buildings, tilled acreage, railway traffic, postal returns immigration would tell the story of such growth. Whether these tell-tale tests, which cannot be smothered, sustain or demolish the proposed count in the southern states will incidentally appear further on, if your patience shall endure

I was speaking of the population of the 11 states, now 12 by the division of Virginia, which seceded from the union, and now constitute the chief power of the democratic party. In 1870 it was—white, 7 067 219 black 4 179,222 total, 11,246 435. The total was 29 per cent, or three-tenths of the population of the United States. The whites were one-sixth of the whole population of the country—the blacks one-ninth. The democratic majority in all these 12 states represents about six million people, or 15 per cent of our whole people. If to this number be added all the people of these states, of whatever color, then they represent not more than 7 per cent of the industrial, commercial tax-paying, property interests of the country the other states of the union representing 93 per cent

REBELS CONTROLLING THE NATION

Let us see how much national control is now in the hands of the south scant as it is numbers and interest. Upward of 30 members sit in the house of representatives and in the electoral college, by reason of counting the whole colored population as citizens with full political rights equal in all things with the whites. This is a double wrong and a double robbery to just the extent to which the freedmen are hindered or defrauded of their vote and their voice. To what extent this is true the election returns too clearly show. This representation based on stifled rights, is a plain violation of the constitution and of common honesty, but there it is, and there it votes and speaks in the nation's councils.

The 16 lately slave states (including Delaware, Maryland Kentucky and Missouri which did not secede) have 32 senators. Thirty nine is a majority of the senate so that the south needs only seven senators from the other states to make a majority of all. She will never fail to get them if seven Northern Democrats are there. There are 12 there now

In the house of representatives there are 293 members. A majority is 147. The south has 106 members, lacking only only 41 of a majority of all

The electoral college consists of 369 a majority is 185. The south has 138 lacking only 47 of a majority. Consider the sway these numbers have. In the senate there are 28 committees and the committees not only prepare but virtually control, legislation in both houses and this must be so more and more as the houses and the business grow larger. Of these 28 committees the south has the chairmanship of 17, and the control of all. The southern chairmanships are of important committees. Delaware with 140 000 people about as many as the city of Cleveland, Ohio or a single rural county in New York has the chairmanships of the committees of privileges and elections and of finance—both very important committees. The great state of New York, with five million people, and her enormous interests and tax paying, has for her democratic senator the chairmanship of the committee on patents. West Virginia has the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations which holds the purse strings of the country. The great state of Pennsylvania has the chairmanship of revision of laws a committee whose business was finished years ago. Virginia has the chairmanship of the committee on pensions, Georgia of commerce, Texas of post offices and post roads, Missouri of claims North Carolina of railroads and so on

I have said the south has control of all the working committees. This is true in this way. On every committee there is a majority of democrats and of these a majority in all cases consists of southern senators

The same conditions prevail in the house. There are 42 committees. The chairmen of 22 are from the south. All the committees are so constituted that the majority is democratic and of the majority more than half is southern

During the two years while this absolute power in both houses has been so lodged the existence of the veto power and the approach of the presidential canvass have suggested urgent reasons for going slow. Many expected bills have not been introduced many that have been introduced have not been pressed some that have been pressed have run against such obstinate opposition as to secure present postponement or some modification. But whenever the hour strikes that the veto power is in democratic hands—put there by southern votes—then ever the solid caucus decrees will be written

The caucus will be controlled by those who represent less than one seventh of the people of the union. I have said also that they represent not more than one fourteenth of the producing commercial industrial tax paying and property interests of the country. Let me prove this by official figures of the bureau of statistics

1880 Customs duties $1[illegible] 2[illegible]0 045 Collected at southern ports $2 14[illegible]

This is 1[illegible] per cent or one sixtieth part

1880—Internal revenue, $116 [illegible] Paid by 12 southern states $[illegible]

This is 1[illegible] per cent or one sixth part

Since the war Ohio alone has paid more internal revenue than all the late confederate states united. So has Illinois. New York alone has paid nearly twice as much. If customs duties were added the comparison would be more striking still

Our domestic commerce exceeds our foreign commerce twenty fold. Railways move 9[illegible] per cent of it. In 1879 423 013 freight cars carried this traffic. Of these cars the late confederate states employed 31 [illegible]48. This is 7 1 25 per cent or one fourteenth part

In 1879 the tonnage of vessels engaged in internal traffic was 2 6[illegible]8 067 tons. The late confederate states employed 242 [illegible]48 tons. This is 9 per cent or one eleventh part

In 1879 (to June 30 1880) our exports were $835 533 [illegible]. The south exported $188 629 [illegible]17. This is 2[illegible] per cent or two ninths part. Of this 84 per cent was cotton and the N Y cotton exchange reports that very little of it was moved by southern capital. All that came north was handled by northern capital. That exported directly was moved mostly by northern and foreign capital

In 1879 (to June 30 1880) our imports were $667 953 302. The south imported $15 934 391. This is 2½ per cent., or one-forty third part

Exports and imports together were $1 503 - 596 897. The share of the south were $204 564 108. This is 13 3 5 per cent or one seventh.

In 1879 (Oct 2) bank loans were $878 503 067. Loans of southern banks $46 360 007. This is 5 per cent, or one nineteenth

In 1879 (Oct 2,) state and national bank circulation was $314,103 223. Southern banks, $23 478,426. This is 7½ per cent., or one thirteenth

In 1878 (six months ending May 31 latest returns) deposits in savings banks were $873 135 817. In southern banks, $1 527 423. This is four tenths of 1 per cent or one two-hundred-and fiftieth part

In 1879 cost of railroads in the United States was $4 166 331 921. Cost of southern railroads $556,274 979. This is 13⅓ per cent or one seventh

The latest returns show weight of mails carried on railways was 551 370 158 pounds. On southern roads, 94,391 853 pounds. This is 17⅛ per cent. or one sixth

In 1870 our manufactures were $4 232 325 - 442. Southern portion was $277 720 657. This is 6½ per cent. or one sixteenth part

In 1879 production of our mines was $152 [illegible]8 891, of southern mines $4 996 052. This is 3¼ per cent or one-thirty first part

From June 30 1870, to June 30 1880 the number of immigrants who came to the United States was 2 812 177. Of these 2662 came to Southern Atlantic ports and 47,239 to ports of the Gulf of Mexico making for the whole south 49,901. This is 1 77 100 per cent or one sixtieth

The latest report of the commissioner of education states that the total income for the public schools of the country is $86 078 101. The south paid for public schools $8 536 797. This is 9 1 12 per cent or one tenth part. This item is presented here because it belongs to the industrial interest

Looking into this mirror of the country's business we see impartially and exactly reflected the respective proportions and features of the two sections. By analysis and average we see that production, industry commerce, capital and revenue are found one fourteenth in one section of the country and thirteen fourteenths in the other sections

INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL DISFRANCHISED

These are hard, stubborn facts. These are not recited with pleasure—far from it. They are recited with deep regret, yet their recital will be denounced as evincing a spirit of exultation, of hostile invidious criticism. It will be said the south was taunted with her poverty. All this will be untruly, unjustly said. As an American, profoundly do I deplore the languor, the misfortunes and the wasted opportunities of any and every portion of the land. The ruinous course of affairs in the south comes home to every citizen of this great state, whose interests and whose grandeur are so dear to me. The welfare and interest of the south and of the west and of every portion of the country, is the interest of New York. Whose capital helped to build western and southern railways? Who holds the bonds and obligations of southern communities? When petitions are presented to congress praying some action to stay repudiation in Louisiana and other southern states, who sign these memorials as holders of the dishonored bonds? Who sells on credit to the south? Who buys her cotton and tobacco? Who would gain by her increase of production and wealth? Who loses by her inertness and distractions? Do men wish to injure or destroy their own investments? Whoever will answer these questions will know that New York and her people, from love of self and love of gain saying nothing of other reasons, earnestly long that the south may be peaceful and prosperous and able to pay her share of taxes and bear her share of public burdens. From the wheat fields of Minnesota to the pastures of Texas there is not an acre whose fertility does not benefit New York nor could she profit by the misfortunes or poverty of a hamlet in all our borders

It is not needed to the argument at this moment even to relate the causes of the mildew and sterility of the south sunny, fertile and blessed by nature as she is. Were I speaking to southern men with a hope that they would listen it would be well indeed to reflect upon these causes. When the war was over had there been hearty, manly acceptance of the most generous, magnanimous terms the world ever saw accorded by victors in any case—no in any like case because there is none like it in history had politics and thirst for power played less part, wasted less time, and done less wrong had industry, enterprise, thrift and humanity ruled the hour had there been more mending and building and planting and sowing had there been less ostracism and hate to repel northern capital and keep back and drive back northern men had a fair day's wages been paid for a fair day's work, had there been no persecution or exodus of labor had repudiation been loathed and shunned and not embraced—how high in the firmament of the union would glitter the constellation of the south?

But, as already said I deal at this point with consequences and results as they are not with causes. Deploring as we do and as we should whatever of misfortune falls on any section when that section comes forward as a claimant of control and management of our general affairs it is right to look—we are bound to look—into the scope and ground of the claim and into the motives method fitness situation and standing of the claimant

Light is thrown upon these inquiries by the facts already presented, but much light may be gained from other facts of kindred import. One thing for which we fought was the freedom of the Mississippi river. As some one expressed it we were determined that the father of waters should go unvexed to the sea. The building of jetties at the delta of this great stream to deepen a channel in which sea going ships might reach New Orleans has also attracted wide attention and stimulated the belief that New Orleans must be a vast outlet to the markets of the world and a port of entry of commanding importance

The river commerce of the Southern Mississippi is regarded as a great tie of interest, a great safeguard and assurance against purposes sectional or inimical and a large foundation for the claims set up for southern influence in national affairs. The canvass in some portions of the country already blossoms with literature in this behalf.

The theory as far as it ever was true, belongs to the past. The trend of man in all ages has been on lines of latitude not on lines of longitude. Rivers and mountains on this continent run north and south men bridge and tunnel them and move east and west. This is the ordinance of power higher than a South Carolina census taker. The enterprise which in its youth and helplessness floated the way the water ran, has changed its course. Trade has veered from one point of the compass to another and permanently altered its relations

The construction of railways has revolutionized traffic and transportation. Four trunk lines of steel roads of which the sea ends are Boston New York Philadelphia and Baltimore now carry each one of them more freight than ever moved on the Mississippi river. The great companion and competitor to this transcontinental movement is the lakes and the Erie canal. Besides handling a vast traffic this water route acts as a check on railway freights keeping them down by force of competition. To his vast comprehensive modern current of business tributary streams flow in by rail and rivers from the north south and west. The tonnage across the Mississippi in bridges above St Louis is twelve fold the tonnage to that city by river. Twenty five years ago the commerce of St Louis was all by river last year as shown by the record of the Merchants Exchange the railway tonnage was [illegible] and the river tonnage was only [illegible]

The single bridge at St Louis has a capacity for ten fold the traffic ever floated on the Mississippi river. The actual commerce crossing it is now [illegible] times as great as that of the river beneath. Traffic south of the Ohio river and of the state of Missouri is but tributary now to the east and west current. The St Louis Merchants Exchange reports that last year the number of tons moved to and from the east by rail was 2 [illegible] tons moved to and from the south by river 692 [illegible] tons moved to and from the south by rail 1 [illegible]2 098. Commerce takes the rail even with the river by its side. New Orleans is 652 miles further from Liverpool than St Louis itself is. Baltimore is 920 miles nearer than St Louis to Liverpool making a difference in favor of Baltimore as a point for shipping to Europe of 1572 miles as against New Orleans, saying nothing of the disadvantage of carrying products through the tropical exposures and risks of the Gulf of Mexico. Philadelphia New York and Boston are still nearer than Baltimore to Liverpool

TRADE'S CONVINCING ARGUMENT

But this is not all. The commercial forces of seven great cities have grasped this vast carrying trade and hold, protect and direct it. Boston New York Philadelphia and Baltimore at the east, and St Louis Chicago and Cincinnati at the west, command the machinery and the outlets and inlets through which the surplus products of the United States reach the markets of the world and through which the merchandise of Europe is brought here and distributed. Geographical and natural advantages are favorable, but alone they would not be decisive, the vital fact is the genius, energy, enterprise and capital of merchants, farmers, manufacturers and railway managers, aided by wholesome adjustments of tariff and other laws in the interest of American labor. Could science deepen the mouths of the Mississippi till the *Great Eastern* could load at the wharves of the Crescent City the achievement would no more arrest or divert the movement of commerce and population east and west than it would control the tides of the sea, or change the courses of the stars

Southern commerce is simple tardy and dependent. Northern commerce is complex intensely active, highly organized and independent. Northern methods and progression have constantly increased their fruits. The reverse is true of southern methods. In 1860 the imports of New Orleans were $22 922 773. Last year they were only $10 840,254. They were less last year than in any year from 1866 to 1878. In 1860 exports from New Orleans were $107 812 580. Last year they were only $90 249 874—less than in 1870 and 1874. The tonnage account varies this statement apparently but only apparently because steam vessels have been more used of late and steam vessels count more rapidly in tonnage than in cargoes. Like retrograde and stagnation appear at other southern ports. Baltimore is not treated as a southern port because it is the ocean terminus of a great east and west line of traffic. Now turn to northern ports

	1860	1880
Boston's imports	$3[illegible],560	$68 6[illegible] 658
Boston's exports	[illegible]	58 0[illegible] 587
New York's imports	2[illegible] 941	543 [illegible] 338
New York's exports	120 636 955	388 441 664
Philadelphia's imports	14,62[illegible] 801	[illegible] 961 222
Philadelphia's exports	[illegible]	49 61[illegible] 195
Baltimore's imports	[illegible]	19 956 2[illegible]6
Baltimore's exports	8 804,6[illegible]	76,220 870

The imports of these four ports in 1860 were $279 491,070, their exports, $218 479 086. Total, $515 959 161. In 1880 their imports were $663 122 004 their exports $577 [illegible]98 315. Total, $1 240 420 920. In 1860 the foreign commerce of New Orleans was 24 per cent. of that of the four ports just named. In 1880 it was only 8 per cent. falling off from $130 735 350 in 1860 to $101,092,123 in 1880. The foreign tonnage of New Orleans in 1859 was 659 083. In 1860 it was 632,394. In 1880 it is 760 940. Foreign tonnage of Charleston in 1859 was 129 764 in 1860 126 411, 1880 116 283. Foreign tonnage of Savannah in 1859 was 86 524, in 1860 92 648, in 1880 183 8[illegible]5. Foreign tonnage of Mobile in 1859 was 181 600, in 1860, 160,979. In 1880 61 471. Foreign tonnage of Boston in 1880 was 718 587 tons. In 1880 1 347 457. Foreign tonnage of New York in 1860 was 1 973 812. In 1880 7,851 282. Foreign tonnage of Philadelphia in 1860 was 185 162. In 1880 1 391,312. Foreign tonnage of Baltimore in 1860 was 186 417. In 1880, 1,502 [illegible]13. In 1860 (year ending June 30) tonnage of vessels entered at seaports south of the Potomac was one-third as large as the tonnage of all Northern ports, both Atlantic and Pacific. This year (ending June 30, 1880) it is only about one-seventh. Democratic orators bid us look at the exports of cotton. I have looked at them, and find these facts touching cotton and breadstuffs

		Value.
1860—Bales of cotton exported	3 812 345	$191 806,555
1870—Bales of cotton exported	2,095,313	227,027,624
1880—Bales of cotton exported	3 810 158	211,535,905

Fewer bales this year than 20 years ago

In 1860 breadstuffs exported sold for	$24 422,320
In 1870 breadstuffs exported sold for	72 250,933
In 1880 breadstuffs exported sold for	288 036,835

Cotton has stood still while surplus breadstuffs have multiplied twelve-fold. Look again—look at the value of all exports as they have risen and fallen in one part of the country and in others. The value of all exports from ports south of the Potomac was in 1860 $199 909 775 in 1870, $192 889 920, in 1880 $187 140 573. Here is seen a steady decline. The value of all exports from Northern ports was in 1860 $173 279 199 in 1870 $300 102 423 in 1880 $645 153,673. Here is a steady increase of nearly four fold. The value of imports of all kinds to all ports south of the Potomac was in 1860 $39 790 231 in 1870 $22 774,573 in 1880 $17 575 796. Here again is a steady decline. The value of imports at Northern ports was in 1860 $331 376 021 in 1870 $439,033 014 in 1880 $743 013 200. Here is an enormous constant increase. The value of imports at the ports of South Carolina was in 1860 $1,569 570 in 1870 $596 594 in 1880 $231 535. Here is sad decay. The value of exports at the ports of South Carolina was in 1860 $21 193 [illegible]23 in 1870 $10 818 009 in 1880 $[illegible]1 663 763. Here is stagnation for 20 years

THE NORTH'S PARAMOUNT INTEREST

These unerring proofs map and locate the bulk and substance of the nation's wealth and business. But some men may say what has all this to do with electing Garfield and Arthur and a republican congress? I answer it has everything to do with them. Again some man may say all these vast enterprises and transactions are managed by individuals and corporations as private business and what are they to politics or politics to them? I answer that the good of every one of them depends on just and friendly laws and wholesome administration of the government

I say this speaking in this great commercial metropolis of the western hemisphere and speaking to men whose wisdom integrity and enterprise have made this one of the greatest and in my belief the most generous benevolent city on the globe. I affirm that the broad issue at this election is whether our colossal fabric of commercial industrial and financial interests shall be under the management and protection of those who chiefly created and own it or shall be handed over to the sway of those whose share in it is small and whose experience antecedents, theories and practices do not fit them or entitle them to assume its control

Tariffs tax laws finances currency banks, courts appropriations the maintenance and enforcement of national as well as state laws—these are the things upon which prosperity depends and these are the things at stake in this election. The party which represents the tax paying portions of the country is the party whose representatives can best be trusted to vote money from the treasury. A congressman whose constituents foot the bills may not stand up alone or with a few others against his party and its caucus but if he belongs to the party all of whose congressmen represent tax paying constituencies they may be trusted to stand together against raids on the treasury which they know all their districts would condemn. It is still more certain that if you place the tax laying power in the hands of those who do but little of the tax paying your situation is like that of the man who sat on a limb and sawed off the limb between himself and the tree

The consideration of disparity of interest if it stood alone ought to turn the scale in deciding whether to put the government into the hands of the democratic party as now constituted and controlled in the language of Gen Grant. But inferiority of interest or antagonism of interest is unfortunately not the only consideration. Banded sectional resentments and steady hates disguising and perverting the political policy of those who dominate the south foretelling immeasurable peril and evil should they come to wield the whole forces of the national government

Intolerance of free action and of equal rights in politics or even ordinary affairs is [illegible]. One glance at [illegible] elections proves ostracism tyranny and wrong in monstrous proportions. In 1868 eight southern states gave majorities for Grant. In 1872 seven states did the same thing. The republican vote was very large. Only four years after [illegible] of these votes disappeared from the count. In the nine other southern states in the same four years 300 000 republican votes disappeared from the returns also making an absence of 530 000 votes. Most of these so-called votes were the votes of men who had been slaves—freedmen only just crowned with the crown of American citizenship and proud and eager—more proud and eager than the most of us—to exercise the right to vote. Does any sane man doubt that they would have voted if they could or that those who dared and could did vote and that their votes were not honestly counted? If any man does doubt it let him look at the spectacle presented in individual states

FRAUD, CRUELTY AND DEVILTRY

The voters of Georgia were registered before the election of 1866. The white voters numbered 95 303 the colored 93 458

In 1876 the whole republican vote counted was 50 446. Only two years later the whole republican vote counted was 5257. Pretenses have been made that the freedmen of Georgia do not care to vote, and often vote the democratic ticket. Only read the savage laws of Georgia under the fiction of vagrancy and prison management and then learn of their sickening beastly administration and human nature will tell you that the freedmen of Georgia do not support the democratic party but would cast it out if they could

In 1876 the Republican vote of Louisiana was 77 174. Two years afterward the Republican vote disappeared from the election returns. Yet in 1867, in this same state the registry of voters showed 4[illegible]99 white voters and 84 431 colored voters and in 1876 the registration showed a Republican majority of 22 314. In North Carolina in 1876 the Republican vote cast was 108 417. At the next congressional election Republican votes scarcely appeared in the count. In Alabama in 1872 the Republicans cast 90 272 votes. They elected five of the seven representatives to congress and the legislature by a large majority. In 1876 68 230 Republican votes were counted—two years later when a governor and members of congress were elected not one Republican vote was counted. In South Carolina the registration showed that the colored voters outnumbered the whites by 32 724. In 1872 Grant received 72 8[illegible]0—49 587 majority. Every congressional district elected a Republican. The legislature was Republican by 95 majority. In 1876 the Republican vote cast was 91 870. Only two years afterward when a governor and congressmen were elected all the Republican votes counted in the state were 213

It was a very carnival of fraud cruelty and deviltry. Voting places in Republican regions had been established 25 miles apart and the Republicans of South Carolina do not ride by night or by day—they go on foot. They are poor and ignorant but they know what emancipation means and they know what the ballot box means they know which side they prayed and fought for in the war they know which side they would vote for in peace

Force and tissue ballots took care of the election of 1878 in South Carolina. It was testified before a committee of the senate that one man put about 700 votes into the ballot box. This makes politics one of the "exact sciences" much more certain than the dice or lots with which offices and nominations were raffled off here the other day. In Mississippi more than half the population is colored. Every year, until 1874 the Republicans had a majority in all elections. In 1876 the Republican vote returned was 52,[illegible]05. The next year it was but 1 168 and the year after 2 035. In all these states the Republican vote and even the Republican committees and newspapers have been utterly suppressed

Alabama has just held an election. The greenback candidate for president went there and realized the embarrassment of the bull who butted against the locomotive. The whole proceeding was a shameful wrong, and Mr. Weaver says that the enforcement of the national election laws is the only thing which will make a fair election possible. Arkansas has just voted—Arkansas, where until recently, republicans always elected members of congress and the legislature where at the last presidential election, 38,669 republican votes were cast, and where now in no part of the state does the republican vote appear. Repudiation and democracy prevail mightily

I repeat here as I said in the senate when the government was taken by the throat and threatened with strangulation unless the election laws were stricken down, that the democratic party would have to-day no majority in either house of congress except for elections dominated and decided by violence and fraud

ILL GOTTEN POWER BADLY USED

What use is made of all this ill gotten power? One of its chief uses has been the repudiation of honest debts. Every southern state but Texas has lately repudiated its obligations. The aggregate repudiation of state and municipal debts amounts to about $300 000 000. In 1872 the debts of southern states were $242 500,000. Now these states recognize and pay interest on only $53 978 945. A large part even of this is unpaid and funded interest. On $20,000,000 interest has been scaled down to 2 per cent. Whether the residue of debts are also to be foresworn is now an open issue

Is there excuse or palliation for this? We are told so. What is it? It is that carpet bag governments contracted these obligations. One difficulty with this excuse and not the only one is that it is not true. The ante war debt contracted before the 'carpet bagger' ever visited the South either with [illegible] sack, or without it was ninety million dollars. No part of this debt has been paid a large part has been repudiated. The carpet bag governments paid the interest on it regularly.

The increase of debt since the war was largely for public improvements. But the most damaging fact for this excuse is that all the alleged illegal issues of bonds charged up on the carpet bag governments put together does not equal the sum repudiated by Georgia alone

What are we to think of men and communities who go in to wholesale repudiation as gayly as the troubadour touched his guitar? When Mr Weaver brought forward in the House of Representatives a bill to issue fiat money and make it a legal tender for all debts public and private man after man from the South openly declared that if the word 'private' were stricken out he would vote for the bill

They had no objection to paying off public debts with chaff but private debts they thought should be paid in money

State debts are sacred above National obligations in Southern ethics—a sovereign State is of higher essence than the Nation and this was the standing defence in rebellion for going with their States. Moreover State and municipal obligations are for home purposes. If their own State, faith and credit is not inviolate with Southern leaders what in their hands would be the fate of obligations which were the means, the cause, the memorials of their defeat?

THE PERIL OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDENCY

But we are told General Hancock would watch them. An angel might watch a tiger a child might attempt to divide a beefsteak with a bloodhound a lamb might lie down with a lion but the lamb would lie inside. The peril of Democratic ascendency in all the branches of the Government is deeper rooted than any measure within the scope of existing public questions. Statesmen abroad talk of the balance of power and of changing the map of Europe. These sayings mean not much more than might easily occur here

The resolution admitting Texas to the Union in 1845 provided for erecting out of Texas four additional States. The area and population are both sufficient. The area is 274 000 square miles the population a million and a half. Such a proceeding would add eight to the number of Southern Senators and add to Southern power in the Electoral College. From New Mexico and other territories whose traditions and prejudices have descended from slave holding influences, several new States may also be made. Schemes exist not in embryo but far advanced to obtain a slice of Mexico. Cattle stealing on the Rio Grande border has been and is a fruitful occasion for incursions into Mexico. Special cavalry regiments of unusual size have been raised and stationed on the Texan frontier. It is an open secret that not long ago much exertion and alertness were needed to keep us out of another Mexican war

Without violating the Constitution or transcending the usages of the Republic at least seven new States could be brought in and in the case of some of them a very plausible case could be made. The project would become a high party measure. Its success would assure complete Democratic ascendency in the Nation for a generation at least. It would put the Government not merely in the hands of the Democratic party but of the southern Democratic party

Why should not this be done? Who and what is to prevent it if the democratic party is elected. The northern wing could never resist the southern wing in congress were these new states brought forward for admission. The northern wing never could never will never can withstand the pressure of the far stronger southern wing. Gravitation and magnetic make such resistance impossible just as a pound cannot outweigh a ton just as one man cannot outnumber a regiment. The past is pitiful in its warnings in this behalf. Despite pledges and northern indignation northern democrats united in voting down the Wilmot proviso in order to make California a slave state united in voting for the fugitive slave law united in the mighty perfidy which overthrew the Missouri Compromise in order to fasten slavery on Kansas and other states and united in defeating the homestead law—all at the behest of the southern majority

Mr Van Buren at last like Macbeth, would go no further in this bloody business," and political destruction was his reward. Mr Douglas at last made a brave stand against sectional aggression, and he was hunted to his grave. Caucus is king, and the avenging angel is hardly more inexorable in decree, or more unerring in retribution

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE JUDICIARY

One of the main bulwarks of the republic is the judiciary. The courts of justice are umpire conservator, citadel. The supreme court is the final arbiter of many momentous controversies. This great tribunal is very obnoxious to southern leaders in congress and out. It is in their way. It does not always decide as they think. The halls of congress rang last year with assertions, uttered with passionate vehemence that the laws for protecting elections are unconstitutional. Soon afterward a case on the docket of the supreme court, involving the validity of these laws, was reached, and the court decided them valid. A register in bankruptcy not long ago overruled the chief justice on the construction of a statute and so it often happens that the court is not able or recondite enough to get at the 'true inwardness' and profound depths of the law as understood on the hustings where the moonshiners thrive and the fire-eaters reign. Mutterings deep and loud, breathings of dire longings to "go for" the court, have for years been gathering in volume

In the house of representatives for two or three years this feeling has now and again found harsh voice in unseemly sinister words. Not only Kentucky through the chairman of the judiciary committee, Mr Knott, but Missouri North Carolina and other states assisted. I regret to say by a representative from this city have uttered language gross and calumnious of the court, aspersing its integrity and its decisions. "Mere drivel, plausible sophistry packed partisan and demoralized packed tribunal decisions to be observed 'pro tempore' only, 'dirty work of its masters' made a political decision to order, every indignation of an inflamed people"—these are some of the buffetings to be found in the *Congressional Record* delivered sometimes from carefully written speeches and sometimes received the *Record* says, with 'loud applause'

To what does all this pave the way? The *Congressional Record* will inform you. On the 26th of January, 1880 Mr Manning of Mississippi—a state well known to be jealously sensitive to the pure administration of justice and the rigorous punishment of crimes—especially hideous cowardly murder and massacre—introduced a bill to place twelve new additional judges on the supreme bench. What an easy, effectual, and withal plausible, disposition this would make of the court. Increased business would be such an innocent excuse—the court could sit by sevens for some purposes, and meet in banque for all large purposes when state sovereignty and state rights amendments to the constitution, and cotton taxes and the like are at stake. The bill passed to a second reading and was referred to a committee whose chairman a few days afterward came into the house and denounced the court and said a majority of the present judges were 'hopelessly lost in a fog.' For the present it would be premature and bungling to pass such a bill, a veto might spoil it and it might spoil the result in some close northern state. But let the democrats elect their president, or rather their party—for the party is running—and who will say that this bill will not find its way to the statute book. You can all say what sort of judges the twelve new ones would be

But no new law is needed, nature's law, and the statutory limit of age at which judges may retire, will during the next four years, vacate at least four seats on the supreme bench. These four appointments will decide the political complexion of the court. With what judges would the democracy fill them?

The circuit and district courts are obnoxious also. They are still more easy to deal with. Like the judge of the supreme court, these judges hold their places during good behavior but legislation, as has often been seen in the states and in the nation, has ways to plough around this stump. Abolishing a circuit or district or adding to it another takes his seat out from under a judge and gets rid of him finally, he is "legislated out"

Thus the whole judicial establishment of the republic is at the disposal of the law making power

With courts revolutionized to conform to reactionary notions and dogmas, prejudices and interests what may be the fate of questions affecting 'commerce among the several states' revenue bank and legal tender currency the taxation of government bonds the currency in which these bonds are payable civil rights acts election laws claims growing out of the war claims for refunding the war tax on cotton the late amendments and many other grave matters no man can predict

OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY

The army too is envied—its offence is rank. Less than four lines of the revised statutes are all that denies commissions in the army to men who educated at the country's cost and presented with their country's sword drew that sword against their country's life. A bill to repeal these four lines is now pending in the senate already passed to a third reading by the solid democratic vote. On the 20th of February last Mr Heiskell of Maryland was relieved from the operation of this exclusion and a Senator from Arkansas moved as an amendment its total repeal. The ayes and nays were demanded and 30 senators every democrat who was present voted aye. Ohio New Jersey Pennsylvania and New York contributed their democratic votes to this southern proposition of reform. Subsequently the mover and all concluded to reconsider and drop the amendment—a sagacious conclusion in a presidential year

Mr Tucker, of Virginia moved in the house the repeal of this safeguard to the army as a rider to an appropriation bill but it was huddled out of sight on a point of order—a judicious point in a 'presidential year.' The democratic majority put in the army bill a provision that officers in the army might receive advanced rank and pay if they would retire—a benevolent, thoughtful provision certainly. But if a body of army officers con[illegible] service there would be [illegible] be filled and filled by the [illegible] and with the advice and consent of the democratic senate. When this [illegible] was presented a cry arose [illegible] ing Greeks and other [illegible] were manifested on the [illegible] so brevet rank and [illegible] least till the season of Santa Claus [illegible]

Meanwhile the army has been [illegible] skeleton, and whenever a [illegible] speak of war on the Mexican [illegible] where can be discovered [illegible] army must be increased and [illegible] up by whom? The [illegible] proaching election. If Garfield [illegible] are chosen by union men [illegible] the union to the core. If Hancock [illegible] lish and the democratic party [illegible] who went with their states [illegible] soldiers would flock to the [illegible] tary as well as civil service [illegible] in a fervor of magnanimity [illegible] ready to let by gones be by gones [illegible] give the usurpations of [illegible] unconstitutional [illegible] states. Why shouldn't they? [illegible]

Who would be warranted [illegible] confederate soldier was [illegible] professing patriotic intent [illegible] rank in the army of the republic [illegible] ought to assert it and yet all [illegible] agree that other things being [illegible] ments in the army should be [illegible] who fought in that army [illegible] who assailed it in the dread [illegible] nation's life

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO [illegible] LAWS

The present tariff and [illegible] deemed very bad by the [illegible] of the democracy. They [illegible] them. They will change [illegible] whenever the way is [illegible] whisky rebellion in several [illegible] officers of the law are [illegible] it. In Alabama the law [illegible] process of the courts [illegible] Recently a warrant was [illegible] of one Penton charged with [illegible] A deputy marshal went [illegible] cute the warrant. In his [illegible] shal he says Penton assembled [illegible] five to fifty armed men [illegible] law a defiance. When [illegible] Penton replied When [illegible] this damn fool [illegible]

The thing to stop, they [illegible] is the collection of the [illegible] mild beverage so sacred [illegible] heart, so grateful to the [illegible] and so nourishing to [illegible] The law is defied in Ar[illegible] cers apply to the governor [illegible] arms of the United States [illegible] sas, and the governor [illegible] permit the arms to be [illegible] should and if a moonshiner [illegible] he would have to leave the [illegible]

Washington raised an [illegible] president and marched [illegible] down such lawlessness [illegible] army in Pennsylvania [illegible] was put down to see it [illegible] Now, there are thirty [illegible] United States in Alabama [illegible] Arkansas and if a hundred [illegible] ordered to either state they [illegible] be big enough to hold them [illegible] order No 40 would [illegible] and we should hear how [illegible] be always subordinate [illegible] and how the courts [illegible] noxious laws are marked [illegible] change whenever the [illegible] reach them

THE AMENDMENTS TO [illegible]

The recent amendments [illegible] and the laws made in [illegible] objects of unabated [illegible] wrath going to such extent [illegible] belief that free fraud [illegible] only adequate means [illegible] amendments of freedom, [illegible] teenth and fourteenth, [illegible] the constitution against [illegible] opposition the democracy [illegible] gained power in states [illegible] ratified them in impotence [illegible] was enacted or formally [illegible] withdrawing the revocation [illegible] been finally given. This [illegible] and New Jersey and Mr. T[illegible] York

From first to last, the [illegible] doctrine have declared [illegible] legally carried—illegal, [illegible] states that were out [illegible] vote. They never yet [illegible] that the amendments [illegible] They did say in national [illegible] that they opposed [illegible] tled by the amendments [illegible] 1876 that they would [illegible] they were legally valid [illegible]

These amendments [illegible] grandly defied in more [illegible] cratic states and have [illegible] laws enacted under the [illegible] nounced in every form [illegible] null and void even [illegible] has solemnly decided [illegible] germ of these laws [illegible] plot was laid last year [illegible] government to close the [illegible] fices and put out the [illegible] and on the lakes unless [illegible] whatever may happen [illegible] ments they will become [illegible] to enforce them will [illegible] away, [illegible] should the [illegible] them [illegible] the south, [illegible] low in the wake

When Lincoln issued [illegible] emancipated men [illegible] were much needed by [illegible] the slaves set free would [illegible] crowd the white labor [illegible] wages. The draft riots [illegible] by this were [illegible] out the north, this was [illegible] boring man and many [illegible] who had supported [illegible] the ensuing election [illegible] reason. We said no [illegible] liberty [illegible] fly from [illegible] Events have vindicated [illegible]

Once more I repeat the [illegible] warrant. The black [illegible] by the grave of his [illegible] tions go [illegible] the stage [illegible] Egypt will be repeated. [illegible]

An exodus not of [illegible] but a real exodus will [illegible] ern fields of the hands [illegible] till them and bringing [illegible] west a population [illegible] climes, and not adapted [illegible] vantage here which fairly [illegible] from them in the south [illegible]

THE NATIONAL [illegible]

The national banking [illegible] eyesore to the opposition [illegible] convention have demanded [illegible] gress to authorize [illegible] speeches in congress [illegible] ventions and leaders [illegible] offered to the bills under [illegible] debt has been refunded [illegible] ing system has been [illegible] could be put in. This [illegible] now inwrought not [illegible] the country but with [illegible] specie payments—It [illegible] of fiat money inflation [illegible] or financial heresies [illegible] ocratic mind especially [illegible] numbered ways direct [illegible] interest is constantly [illegible] of congress

The Cincinnati convention [illegible] felt the need of a little [illegible] when it nominated Mr [illegible] ident. He is president [illegible] They nominated a [illegible] to the soldiers and a back [illegible] the bankers. Evidently [illegible] northern democratic [illegible] blunders. But even blunders [illegible] swer. In 1864 at [illegible] when the rebellion was [illegible] the war for the union was [illegible] ocratic convention at [illegible] then from the sheltering [illegible] nadian shore the same [illegible] prompted a like expedient [illegible] ton general. That general [illegible] der No. 40 in the [illegible] butchery, which civil [illegible] rest. No, he issued orders [illegible] lature of Maryland, a state [illegible] ceded and he issued orders [illegible] tial law and suspending [illegible] election time, and placed [illegible] ors of the polls. But [illegible] general the disguise was [illegible]

SOUTHERN WAR [illegible]

War claims upon the [illegible] and will be a subject fruitful of [illegible]

[Concluded on Seventh [illegible]]

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING OCT 9 1880

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONTEST.

An Examination of its Phases in the Light of First Principles.

A LETTER TO BE READ AND THOUGHT ON

PORTLAND Oct 4, 1880

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

We are again in the midst of a periodically recurring season of political agitation when the sovereign citizens is called upon once more to save his country Tremendous forces are at work in the issue An hundred thousand brains are taxed to the utmost pre[illegible] weapons, thousands of presses multi[illegible] them myriads of boats and trains are loaded with these armories and scatter them broadcast over the land Nightly throughout this broad land the sombre sky is lit up by the explosions of rockets fire, the livid glare of bengal lights and the flames of millions of torches carried through the thoroughfares by enthusiastic multitudes, [illegible] the loud-mouthed cannon and anvils [illegible], here and there the arrival of an acknowledged leader, bands strike up patriotic airs, citizens fall into line, congregate around the [illegible], who, by his fiery eloquence kindles the feeling or by the sledge-hammer blows of his powerful logic attacks and convinces the reason of his hearers

If at such a time one could strip off all interest in the conflict and mount to an elevated position, such as the historian of the [illegible] century will occupy if from such an altitude he could in one glance, survey the scene from Maine to San Diego from [illegible] Sound to Florida, grasp in one grand [illegible] the diverse actions the turmoil of cannon and brass bands, the shouts, cheers and [illegible] of multitudes, the conflicting arguments emanating from the press, tribune and [illegible] and ruminated over at the breakfast [illegible], the street corner or the dispensaries of [illegible], what a confused Babel the scene would present, what a seemingly inextricable mass of impressions the waves of light [illegible] would convey to such an observer

And yet in all this confused noise, din and [illegible], there is order. Inflexible law rules [illegible]. All forces, of whatever kind and [illegible], whether they manifest themselves in the physical world or in the civil, religious [illegible] social institutions of mankind operate in accordance with some fixed, omnipresent and [illegible] law. The ordinary, shortsighted [illegible] may grovel among the details, exert himself with force and dexterity at ward [illegible] and shout lustily for his standard-bearer as he trains in street processions, [illegible] his intellectual horizon is bound by narrow limits, the tadpole among the [illegible] lilies of his native pond, has no conception of the wide blue ocean, embracing continents, harboring whales, sharks and [illegible] fiends, and carrying on its back the [illegible] treasures of the world. The statesman [illegible] higher, he must in one vast comprehensive view grasp the thoughts, motives [illegible] of mankind, of all times and all [illegible], and in the rapid flight of phenomena [illegible] the general laws that unerringly [illegible] events, and when found, confusion gives way to order, discord yields to harmony, and history, with its revolutions and [illegible] revolutions, its rise and downfall of [illegible], its tumultuous din and roar of battle, its groans, laughter, curses and exultant [illegible] of joy, is to him the sublime, [illegible] march of destiny of our race

[illegible] human institutions, political, religious [illegible], which we build up and tear down [illegible] the phenomena, the mile posts which [illegible] the course and progress of ideas Ideas [illegible] are impalpable nothings, but [illegible] they become incarnate in nervous matter, [illegible] in bone, muscle and sinew, they become [illegible] hosts, moving tribes, nations and races [illegible] along their predetermined course [illegible] a science in politics as well as in physics [illegible] astronomy.

This science is yet in its infancy But [illegible] we review the past when century after century, with its various endeavors, strifes [illegible] achievements passes by, by a process of [illegible] we may discover certain laws [illegible] rules, a few of which may be stated as [illegible]

A nation has mechanism, more or less intricately devised, but a living growing organism, subject to the laws of life everywhere manifest in all the protean forms of animate nature. Nations have their infancy, [illegible], manhood, age and death, each phase [illegible] by the same characteristics that distinguish similar periods in the life of an in[illegible]

At any given time we find nations and [illegible] in the various stages of advancement, [illegible] in their infancy, some in their prime [illegible] in the decline of age

[illegible] are not made, but grow and are [illegible] by necessity. Individuals actuated [illegible] common principles, group themselves [illegible] a common idea and disband as soon [illegible] principle ceases to be a living force

[illegible] the various phases and forms of the [illegible] marks the onward path of our [illegible] we observe always two parties and no [illegible]. It is the old dualism of nature, the [illegible] forces appearing as life or death, [illegible] or darkness, attraction or repulsion, [illegible] or centrifugal forces, centralization, [illegible] authority or personal liberty, [illegible] or stagnation, one party tenaciously [illegible] to authority, time-honored customs and dogmas, essentially negative [illegible] conservative in character; the other [illegible] and visionary, restless under [illegible], continually demolishing old forms, [illegible] through crusts of petrified beliefs [illegible] incessantly pressing forward to something novel.

[illegible] the time when a nation passes to[illegible] the meridian of its life, its progressive [illegible], under whatever party name it ap[illegible] whatever the issues may be, is generally in the ascendency, while the success of the [illegible] element is only ephemeral, [illegible] role in the course of progress, ad[illegible] where the turbid waters drop the sediment [illegible] becomes a layer of the incon[illegible], fundamental declared law.

[illegible] nation has passed its meridian the [illegible] element gains control, authority [illegible] sway, ideas, and manners crystallize, [illegible] primary and substance of secondary consideration, the progressive element [illegible] only in spasmodic, violent [illegible], readily suppressed by a powerful [illegible]

[illegible] of any nation are always in sympathy with the progressive element, [illegible] age is conservative and averse [illegible]

[illegible] ethnic elements represent[illegible] phases of national life are thrown [illegible] by conquest or immigration, they [illegible], after a period of disturbance, homogenous nation, which com[illegible] not from infancy, but from [illegible] in life as determined by the age, [illegible] value of the respective elements entering into its composition

[illegible] are of the progressive [illegible] elements is a guaranty of [illegible] to the body politic throughout [illegible], on the other hand, if in any section [illegible] the other predominates to the exclusion of the others, it means paralysis of that [illegible]

[illegible] moving along the parallels of latitude [illegible] native vigor, but nations passing [illegible] the meridian lines lose it and pass [illegible] premature age, decay and death

[illegible] apply these rules to the present political situation of the union and we see [illegible] in a clear light and are thereby enabled [illegible] stand where we naturally ought [illegible]

[illegible] parties, the republican and the democratic, are striving for power and for the possession of the government. The republican [illegible] essentially progressive in its character. It contains in the main, all the revolutionary and visionary elements in the land [illegible] are filled by an incongruous mass [illegible] elements of all sorts fanaticism in politics, in religion, in socialism in [illegible], liberalism, spiritualism, etc, [illegible] together in loose organization for the [illegible] of the destruction of slavery and the [illegible] of secession Starting out with the [illegible] request of confining slavery to the [illegible], it passed from victory to victory, [illegible] by a new ultimatum of widened [illegible], until after an existence of nearly [illegible] decade, it has emancipated and enfranchised the slaves, crushed the rebellion [illegible] the south regulated our finances, [illegible] trade and industry, fostered [illegible] and brought the nation finally to [illegible] of high prosperity.

[illegible] democratic party on the other hand [illegible] conservative and negative in its character instinctively it shrinks from any thing new be it never so urgent it fortifies itself behind the established usage the interpretation of the constitution by our forefathers and answers every demand for radical reform with just the declared law to present life with an emphatic and determined non possumus and with eyes resting on the past it advances crawfish like from position to position long ago taken abandoned and left in the rear by the army of progress

What ethnic elements enter into the composition of the different parties? The Anglo Saxon the German the Scandinavian and the African are mainly republican The Anglo Saxon of the south Romanic and Celto Romanic nations are largely democratic It will be observed that conservatism in religion is naturally allied with conservatism in politics A conservative nature must be conservative in everything

The Germanic nations including Scandinavian and Anglo Saxon for the last five centuries have been and still are on the upward course to the zenith of their national life the Romanic and Celto Roman c people have passed it and are sinking gradually into old age The former are intensely progressive every step in their course is marked by the ruins of religious political and scientific creeds which had become too narrow for a vigorous and growing mind How else can we explain the significant fact that the reformation with its train of revolutions was inaugurated in Germany spread over Scandinavia and England while it left little or no impression in Italy France, Spain and Ireland? The latter nations are conservative the first symptoms of infirmity aversion to change crystalization of thought, adhesion to form and disregard of substance, have characterized their life throughout all modern time

Another fact must be noted While the Europeans moved westward along the parallels of latitude they kept in possession of their old native vigor They swept over the continent from shore to shore like a flood invention followed inventions, canals and railroads covered the land with a network of commerce with the first wave of the rising tide of a civilization sweeping westward came the schoolhouse, the press and the pulpit to furnish food for the craving and intensely active intellect. Everywhere life, activity, progress, in science literature religion, politics and in all the pursuits of life Then look south The Anglo-Saxon race, passing along the meridian, has encountered the semi-tropical sun and under his enervating influence it has deteriorated and become prematurely ripe and old Gone the sturdy vigor and pushing enterprise, commerce lies prostrate, agriculture is thriftless, industry dormant, education neglected, In the whole south not a journal of national renown no noted institution of learning no literature, and with the exception of a few prominent statesmen throughout the wide, fertile sunny south, nothing but a universal blank That section of our country suffers from a terrible paralysis It was not slavery, nor the war, nor so-called carpet bag rule that caused this. Other nations have been inflicted with these curses and soon revived. The Anglo-Saxon is out of place there, and cannot prosper To the negro, just bounding from infancy to childhood, belongs the future of tropical and sub-tropical America. The negro race is intensely progressive; some day it will take its place in the front ranks of the advance column, only give him time, the factor with which nature works such grand results.

Considering then, the heterogenous elements, Germanic, Celtic, Romanic and Ethiopian, thrown upon our shores during the last three centuries and gradually forming into a homogenous mass considering the numerical value and the period of national life of each, it becomes evident that the progressive element largely predominates, and that for generations or perhaps centuries our career will be steadily onward and upward before we shall pass our zenith and fall a prey to sterile age Until then the radical element will and must lead and mark out the path of destiny In the nature of the case conservatism can never lead, it rests in contentment with things as they are, and acts its proper part as a wholesome check to radicalism when the same becomes wild and rampant and so it may celebrate occasional and temporary victories

There is no honor or dishonor attaching to a person on account of his being progressive or conservative any more than to an individual for being a child, a vigorous man or a sage Everything is proper in its place It is no calamity to a nation to be in its infancy or in old age. The same amount of happiness may be in store for the citizen at any and every phase of national life but it is a calamity when the government is illy adapted to such periods when conservatism rules a progressive people, and vice versa If the spirit and temper of a nation is not in full accord with its governmental institutions, then oppression and tyranny is the result no matter under what name such a government exists

It is the imperative duty of every citizen before he exercises the right of suffrage, to scrutinize closely the different parties and the views, aims and tendencies of their respective constituent elements, and then deliberately and firmly take his stand and identify himself with that organization most in harmony with his own nature, that is as the parties are now constituted the progressive with the republican and the conservative to the democratic party If this were done, if every voter were to cast his ballot with a clear perception of the situation and the exercise of free, natural and untrammeled choice, the result would be the declaration of the real sentiment of the people, and to all appearance in favor of the republican party But such an ideal state is not to be hoped for Various disturbing forces are always at work to thwart the will of the people, a few of which may be named

A large number of voters, with their minds engrossed in their occupations, regard politics with a dull apathy, and in consequence are moved and swayed by every little gust and breeze in the contest. People, such as editors and orators, whose occupation naturally brings them to the front, soon learn to regard themselves as the hired champions of the cause. They see the good only in their own party and the bad in the opposition. Fairness disappears from the fight and the country is flooded by a deluge of lies, calumnies and slanders It is either that we have yet the requisite proportion of fair just and righteous men in the editorial sanctum or on the rostrum, or that brimstone and other combustibles have to be economised for future use, or else this fair land would long ago have shared the fate of Sodom

Another disturbing element is the personal interest of so called ladies in the success of parties A hundred thousand federal officers, a still larger number of state, county, city and town officers, that are in, with three or four times the number of persons who are out but expect to get in, with all their "mothers, and their wives, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" see in the conflict something besides principle, a something that effects their larder and the "inner man" Of course the heavy, honest and stupid majority that has no ax to grind and no personal interest, direct or indirect present or future in the issue accept the noise for genuine patriotism the semblance of things for reality are victimized as they ought to be, only to repeat after Carlyle at some lucid intervals that this country has a population of fifty millions mostly fools A wise civil service reform would be a blessing indeed It has been inaugurated by the present administration, it is moving slowly along but a democratic success at this time will certainly nip it in the bud

In a large section of our country the elections have become a mere farce through the exercise of bold fraud and intimidation Be the reasons for such a state of affairs what they may it stands then as an ugly fact, a blot on our national honor and a menace to our liberties and as such will go down to history

Another fact lately springing into prominence and fraught with evil portents is the corrupt use of money at elections It is an open secret All parties are guilty of it If not looked to and checked soon, the mob and rabble of low degraded and irresponsible voters that infest our larger cities, selling their votes to the highest bidder, will, ere long bury our freedom under the ruins of anarchy

How shall the disinterested impartial citizen vote at the coming election is a question of vital importance It matters little whether Garfield or Hancock, as individuals considered will be elected it matters still less whether our custom houses, postoffices ambassadors' offices and consulates are filled by republicans or democrats the efficiency and honesty would average about the same but it matters a great deal whether the cause of whether the cause of liberty equality and humanity shall be hurled back a decade or whether we shall pass on to new conquest and new achievements The question is simply this Shall the acts of the republican party as such the crushing of secession the emancipation and enfranchisement of slaves the laws enacted in the interest of justice equality and humanity the laws that make us a nation that restored credit abroad and prosperity at home shall all these receive the sanction of the people and be allowed to stand in history as a f[illegible] for coming generations to build on then our votes must produce a republican victory but if no[illegible] old issues are to be revived if the results of the war are to be questioned in part or in whole if the weary battle is to be fought over again then let the morning of the 3d of November proclaim a democratic victory At its very best the democracy cannot do more than move it to the camp long occupied by the republicans its inherent conservatism will not allow it to go further The [illegible] party is in no condition and totally unfit to stride forward and successfully grapple with new questions Reform can only come from the progressive elements that are within the republican party

We cannot afford to risk a backset in our progress On every hand there is a bold determined pressure to the front of new issues they will not down at our bidding but earnestly and vehemently demand admission to the national council Greenbackers socialist, liberals woman suffragists and workingmen represent but variations of the emancipation and enfranchisement of labor of the war between honest worth and the unjust privileges of capital caste sex &c It is the tuning of the instruments for the grand overture of reform These urgent demands must be listened to must be examined and granted The advantages which law usage and traditional opinions have given to capital whether inherited earned and controlled by knaves fools or honest men must be swept away. The honest worthy laborer who tills the soil swings the hammer and wields the pick and shovel when he leaves his farm, his shop and his family to risk life and limb in defense of his country must receive equal recompense and recognition for his services, with the capitalist who loans the sinews of war at enormous rates of interest to the government Humanity groans under the repeated acts of injustice heaped upon it and this century will not close before justice is done and the lot of the bruised and down trodden alleviated in great measure Listen to the shrill, ominous cry of agony rising from the sand lots at the golden gate, waking a thousand echoes among the Alleghanies and the hills of Maine, and reverberating in solemn, rumbling tones through the dismal chambers and passages of our mines. We must not try to laugh or frown them down, they are the notes of fate and destiny We must face the music We must wrestle with these questions We must clear the deck of the debris of the last engagement, and prepare for the new Men of progress, whatever hobby you ride, whatever ism you follow, your hopes, your fortunes, your interests are stowed away in the hold of the republican party The proud, battle-scarred old ship is in danger of being foundered—man your little craft, fasten the hawsers and tow away in any direction you please, only not backward The law of the parallelogram of forces will shape your course, be on the alert, and bring her into position, and victory will crown your efforts—a victory let it be, overwhelming, unquestioned and decisive, that will sink and bury the old isms so effectively that nothing will resurrect them. It will not be a republican victory, but one of progress We shall then have gained a vantage ground for future action, and if then it be found that the old ship has become unseaworthy and unfit for future use, why then beach her on the shores of time, man a new craft, and under a new name sail out upon a new cruise, to fight anew the battles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity

Respectfully, HENRY F SUKSDORF

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops Buchu, Mandrake Dandelion, &c, should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do but when old and young rich and poor Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer See other column

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The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

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I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence

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DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEAD CHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs increases on pressure, sometimes the pain is in the left side, the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility, he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin, his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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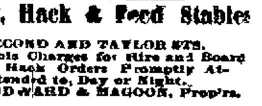

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POLITICAL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By invitation of the Republican State Central Committee

HON GEO. H. WILLIAMS

Will address the citizens of Oregon on the political issues of the campaign at the following times and places

Hillsboro Thursday Oct 7th, 2 P M
Portland, Saturday Oct. 9th 7 P M
Oregon City Monday Oct. 11th, 7 30 P M.
Salem Tuesday, Oct 12th 7 P M
Astoria, Thursday Oct 14th, 7 P M
The Dalles, Saturday, Oct. 16th 7 P M

Notice of one or two appointments for Judge Williams to speak in Yamhill county will be made at a future time JOSEPH SIMON Chairman

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By invitation of the Republican State Central Committee,

HON JOHN H MITCHELL

Will address the citizens of Oregon on the political issues of the campaign at the following times and places

Lafayette Thursday Oct 7 P M
McMinnville Friday Oct 8 7 P M
Junction City Thursday, Oct 14, 2 P M.
Philomath, Friday Oct. 15 1 P M
Corvallis Saturday Oct. 16 1 P M.

Other appointments will be announced during the campaign s2d.t JOSEPH SIMON Chairman.

TO
Sportsmen and Tourists.

THE UPPER CASCADES AND VICINITY, AT the present season offers the finest inducements of perhaps any locality within a radius of 200 miles of Portland Lake, brook and mountain trout await the disciples of the "gentle art," whilst the followers of Nimrod can fool with the festive bear and frolicsome cougar to their heart's content, whilst deer are not unknown

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FINE TWEED SUITS	$10 00	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	$12 00
FINE TWEED SUITS	12 50	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	15 00
FINE TWEED SUITS	15 00	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	17 00
FINE TWEED SUITS	17 50	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	20 00
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	9 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	2 50
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	12 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	3 00
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	15 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	5 00

Fine Wool Hats	75c	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50 each
Fine Cassimere Hats	$1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00 each.
Fine Cassimere Stiff Hats	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00 each

Fine Merino Underwear	75c	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00 per suit
Heavy Red and Blue Flannel	$2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50 per suit
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Finest line Shetland Wool and Fancy Striped Underwear ever unpacked in Oregon. Our prices positively lower than the lowest

Fine Cassimere Pants $2 50 $3 $3 50 $4 Fine Doeskin and Diagonal Pants $4 50, $5 $5 50 and $6 Best Patent Overalls and Jumpers, 10 oz $1 per pair Trunks, Satchels and Valises from the cheapest to the best—see them

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Portable Saw Mills,	Oak Tanned Leather Belting
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speech which was heartily received He reviewed Conkling's speech in a caustic manner and strongly denounced [illegible] power [illegible] [illegible] republican charges of democratic [illegible]

[illegible] Revenue.

NOVA SCOTIA

Sentenced to Death

Halifax Oct [illegible] for the murder [illegible] at Annapolis was sentenced to be hanged December 2d

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING OCT 9 1880

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONTEST.

An Examination of its Phases in the Light of First Principles.

A LETTER TO BE READ AND THOUGHT ON

PORTLAND Oct 4 1880

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

We are again in the midst of a periodically recurring season of political agitation when the sovereign citizens is called upon once again to save his country Tremendous forces are at work in the issue An hundred thousand brains are taxed to the utmost preparing weapons, thousands of presses multiply them myriads of boats and trains are loaded with these armories and scatter them broadcast over the land Nightly throughout this broad land, the sombre sky is lit up by the explosions of rockets, fireworks, the livid glare of bengal lights and the [illegible] of millions of torches carried through the thoroughfares by enthusiastic multitudes, while the loud-mouthed cannon and anvils announce, here and there, the arrival of an acknowledged leader, bands strike up patriotic [illegible], citizens fall into line congregate around the orator, who, by his fiery eloquence kindles the feeling, or by the sledge-hammer strokes of his powerful logic attacks and convinces the reason, of his hearers.

At such a time one could strip off all interest in the conflict and mount to an elevated position, such as the historian of the [illegible] century will occupy, if from such an altitude he could in one glance, survey the whole scene from Maine to San Diego from Puget Sound to Florida, grasp in one grand view the diverse actions, the turmoil of cannon and brass bands, the shouts, cheers and [illegible] of multitudes, the conflicting arguments emanating from the press, tribune and [illegible] and ruminated over at the breakfast table, the street corner or the dispensaries of beer, what a confused Babel the scene would present, what a seemingly inextricable mass of impressions the waves of light and sound would convey to such an observer

And yet, in all this confused noise, din and [illegible], there is order. Inflexible law rules here also. All forces, of whatever kind and nature, whether they manifest themselves in the physical world or in the civil, religious and social institutions of mankind operate in accordance with some fixed, omnipresent and omnipotent law, The ordinary, shortsighted [illegible] may grovel among the details, exert himself with force and dexterity at ward [illegible] and shout lustily for his standard-bearer or [illegible] in trains in street processions, but his intellectual horizon is bound by narrow limits, the tadpole among the [illegible] of his native pond, has no conception of the wide blue ocean, embracing continents, harboring whales, sharks and islands, and carrying on its back the [illegible] of the world. The statesman [illegible] higher, he seeks in one vast comprehensive view grasp the thoughts, motives [illegible] of mankind, of all times and all [illegible], and in the rapid flight of phenomena [illegible] the general laws that unerringly [illegible] events, and when found, confusion gives way to order, discord yields to harmony and history, with its revolutions and counter revolutions, its rise and downfall of [illegible], its tumultuous din and roar of battle, its groans, laughter, curses and exultant [illegible] of joy is to him the sublime, harmonious march of destiny of our race.

[illegible] human institutions, political, religious and social, which we build up and tear down are but the phenomena, the mile posts which mark the course and progress of ideas Ideas in the abstract are impalpable nothings, but when they become incarnate in nervous matter, in bone, muscle and sinew, they become [illegible] forces, moving tribes, nations and races steadily along their predetermined course [illegible] is science in politics as well as in physics or astronomy.

[illegible] this science is yet in its infancy. But when we review the past when century after century with its various endeavors, strifes and achievements passes by, by a process of generalization, we may discover certain laws a few of which may be stated as follows

[illegible] A nation is not a mechanism, more or less ingeniously devised, but a living growing organism, subject to the laws of life everywhere manifest in all the protean forms of [illegible] nature. Nations have their infancy, [illegible] manhood, age and death, each phase marked by the same characteristics that distinguish similar periods in the life of an individual.

[illegible] At any given time we find nations and [illegible] in the various stages of advancement, some in their infancy, some in their prime some in the decline of age.

[illegible] Parties are not made, but grow, and are formed by necessity Individuals actuated by common principles, group themselves around a common idea and disband as soon as the principle ceases to be a living force

[illegible] In all the various phases and forms of the [illegible] that marks the onward path of our race we observe always two parties and no more. It is the old dualism of nature, the two forces appearing as life or death, light or darkness, attraction or repulsion, centripetal or centrifugal forces, centralization or [illegible], authority or personal liberty, progress or stagnation, one party tenaciously clinging to authority time-honored customs, creeds and dogmas, essentially negative and conservative in character; the other [illegible] and visionary, restless under [illegible], continually demolishing old forms, breaking through crusts of petrified beliefs [illegible] and incessantly pressing forward to something novel.

[illegible] the time when a nation passes the meridian of its life, its progressive element, under whatever party name it appears whatever the issues may be, is generally in the ascendancy, while the success of the conservative element is only ephemeral, [illegible] in the course of progress, [illegible] when the turbid waters drop the sediment which becomes a layer of the incontrovertible, fundamental declared law.

[illegible] nation has passed its meridian the conservative element gains control, authority holds full sway, ideas, and manners crystallize into primary and substance of secondary consideration, the progressive element [illegible] only in spasmodic, violent [illegible], readily suppressed by a powerful [illegible]

[illegible] of any nation are always in [illegible] with the progressive element, while old age is conservative and averse [illegible]

[illegible] different ethnic elements representing different phases of national life are thrown together by conquest or immigration, they [illegible], after a period of disturbance, a homogeneous nation, which commences [illegible] not from infancy but from [illegible] in life as determined by the age, [illegible] status of the respective [illegible] elements entering into its composition.

[illegible] of the progressive elements is a guaranty of [illegible] for the body politic throughout [illegible], on the other hand, if in any section the other predominates to the exclusion of the other, it means paralysis of that [illegible]

[illegible] moving along the parallels of latitude [illegible] their native vigor, but nations passing [illegible] the meridian lines lose it and pass [illegible] premature age, decay and death

[illegible] apply these rules to the present political situation of the union and we see [illegible] in a clear light and are thereby enabled [illegible] stand where we naturally ought [illegible]

[illegible] the republican and the democratic [illegible] are striving for power and for the possession of the government. The republican [illegible] is essentially progressive in its character, [illegible] in the main, all the revolutionary and visionary elements in the land [illegible] are filled by an incongruous mass of heterogeneous elements of all sorts, fanatics in politics, in religion, in socialism in [illegible], liberalism, spiritualism etc, [illegible] together in loose organization for the [illegible] of the destruction of slavery and the [illegible] of secession Starting out with the [illegible] of confining slavery to the [illegible] states, it passed from victory to victory, [illegible] by a new ultimatum of widened [illegible], until after an existence of nearly [illegible] decades, it has emancipated and enfranchised the slave, crushed the rebellion [illegible] the south, regulated our finances [illegible] and industry, fostered [illegible] and brought the nation finally to [illegible] of high prosperity

[illegible] democratic party on the other hand [illegible] and negative in its character Instinctively it shrinks from any thing new be it never so urgent, it fortifies itself behind the established usage the interpretation of the constitution by our forefathers and answers every demand for radical reform to adjust the declared law to present life with an emphatic and determined non possumus and with eyes resting on the past it advances crawfish like from position to position long ago taken abandoned and left in the rear by the army of progress

What ethnic elements enter into the composition of the different parties? The Anglo Saxon the German the Scandinavian and the African are mainly republican The Anglo Saxon of the south Romanic and Celtic Roman nations are largely democratic It will be observed that conservatism in religion is naturally allied with conservatism in politics A conservative nature must be conservative in everything

The Germanic nations including Scandinavian and Anglo Saxon for the last five centuries have been and still are on the upward course to the zenith of their national life the Romanic and Celto Romanic people have passed it and are sinking gradually into old age The former are intensely progressive every step in their course is marked by the ruins of religious political and scientific creeds which had become too narrow for a vigorous and growing mind How else can we explain the significant fact that the reformation with its train of revolutions was inaugurated in Germany spread over Scandinavia and England while it left little or no impression in Italy France, Spain and Ireland? The latter nations are conservative the first symptoms of infirmity aversion to change crystallization of thought adhesion to form and disregard of substance, have characterized their life throughout all modern time

Another fact must be noted While the Europeans moved westward along the parallels of latitude, they kept in possession of their old native vigor They swept over the continent from shore to shore like a flood invention followed inventions canals and railroads covered the land with a network of commerce with the first wave of the rising tide of a civilization sweeping westward came the schoolhouse the press and the pulpit to furnish food for the craving and intensely active intellect. Everywhere life activity, progress, in science, literature, religion, politics and in all the pursuits of life. Then look south The Anglo-Saxon race, passing along the meridian, has encountered the semi-tropical sun and under his enervating influence it has deteriorated and become prematurely ripe and old Gone the sturdy vigor and pushing enterprise, commerce lies prostrate, agriculture is thriftless, industry dormant, education neglected in the whole south not a journal of national renown no noted institution of learning, no literature, and with the exception of a few prominent statesmen throughout the wide, fertile, sunny south, nothing but a universal blank That section of our country suffers from a terrible paralysis It was not slavery nor the war, nor so-called carpet bag rule that caused this. Other nations have been inflicted with these curses and soon revived. The Anglo-Saxon is out of place there, and cannot prosper To the negro, just bounding from infancy to childhood, belongs the future of tropical and sub-tropical America. The negro race is intensely progressive; some day it will take its place in the front ranks of the advance column only give him time, the factor with which nature works such grand results.

Considering then, the heterogeneous elements, Germanic Celtic, Romanic and Ethiopian thrown upon our shores during the last three centuries and gradually forming into a homogeneous mass, considering the numerical value and the period of national life of each, it becomes evident that the progressive element largely predominates, and that for generations or perhaps centuries our career will be steadily onward and upward before we shall pass our zenith and fall a prey to sterile age Until then the radical element will and must lead and mark out the path of destiny In the nature of the case conservatism can never lead, it rests in contentment with things as they are and acts its proper part, as a wholesome check to radicalism when the same becomes wild and rampant, and so it may celebrate occasional and temporary victories

There is no honor or dishonor attaching to a person on account of his being progressive or conservative any more than to an individual for being a child a vigorous man or a sage Everything is proper in its place It is no calamity to a nation to be in its infancy or in old age. The same amount of happiness may be in store for the citizen at any and every phase of national life but it is a calamity when the government is illy adapted to such periods when conservatism rules a progressive people and vice versa If the spirit and temper of a nation is not in full accord with its governmental institutions, then oppression and tyranny is the result no matter under what name such a government exists

It is the imperative duty of every citizen, before he exercises the right of suffrage to scrutinize closely the different parties and the views, aims and tendencies of their respective constituent elements, and then deliberately and firmly take his stand and identify himself with that organization most in harmony with his own nature, that is as the parties are now constituted the progressive with the republican and the conservative to the democratic party If this were done if every voter were to cast his ballot with a clear perception of the situation and the exercise of free, natural and untrammeled choice, the result would be the declaration of the real sentiment of the people, and to all appearance in favor of the republican party But such an ideal state is not to be hoped for Various disturbing forces are always at work to thwart the will of the people, a few of which may be named

A large number of voters, with their minds engrossed in their occupations, regard politics with a dull apathy, and in consequence are moved and swayed by every little gust and breeze in the contest. People, such as editors and orators, whose occupation naturally brings them to the front, soon learn to regard themselves as the hired champions of the cause. They see the good only in their own party and the bad in the opposition Fairness disappears from the fight and the country is flooded by a deluge of lies, calumnies and slanders. It is either that we have yet the requisite proportion of fair just and righteous men in the editorial sanctum or on the rostrum, or that brimstone and other combustibles have to be economized for future use, or else this fair land would long ago have shared the fate of Sodom

Another disturbing element is the personal interest of so called ladies in the success of parties. A hundred thousand federal officers, a still larger number of state, county, city and town officers, that are in with three or four times the number of persons who are out but expect to get in, with all their "mothers, and their wives, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" see in the conflict something besides principle, a something that effects their larder and the "inner man" Of course the heavy, honest and stupid majority that has no ax to grind and no personal interest, direct or indirect present or future in the issue, accept the noise for genuine patriotism the semblance of things for reality, are victimized as they ought to be, only to repeat after Carlyle at some lucid intervals that this country has a population of fifty millions mostly fools. A wise civil service reform would be a blessing indeed It has been inaugurated by the present administration it is moving slowly along, but a democratic success at this time will certainly nip it in the bud

In a large section of our country the elections have become a mere farce through the exercise of bold fraud and intimidation Be the reasons for such a state of affairs what they may it stands then as an ugly fact, a blot on our national honor and a menace to our liberties and as such will go down to history

Another fact lately springing into prominence and fraught with evil portents is the corrupt use of money at elections It is an open secret All parties are guilty of it If not looked to and checked soon, the mob and rabble of low degraded and irresponsible voters that infest our larger cities, selling their votes to the highest bidder, will, ere long bury our freedom under the ruins of anarchy

How shall the disinterested impartial citizen vote at the coming election is a question of vital importance It matters little whether Garfield or Hancock, as individuals considered will be elected it matters still less whether our custom houses postoffices ambassadors' offices and consulates, are filled by republicans or democrats, the efficiency and honesty would average about the same but it matters a great deal whether the cause of whether the cause of liberty equality and humanity shall be hurled back a decade or whether we shall pass on to new conquest and new achievements The question is simply this Shall the acts of the republican party as such, the crushing of secession the emancipation and enfranchisement of slaves the laws enacted in the interest of justice equality and humanity the laws that made us a nation that restored credit abroad and prosperity at home shall all these receive the sanction of the people and be allowed to stand incontestably as a foundation for coming generations to build on then our votes must produce a republican victory but if not if old issues are to be revived if the results of the war are to be questioned in part or in whole if the weary battle is to be fought over again then let the morning of the 3d of November proclaim a democratic victory At its very best the democracy cannot do more than move into the camp long occupied by the republicans its inherent conservatism will not allow it to go further The democratic party is in no condition and totally unfit to stride forward and successfully grapple with new questions Reform can only come from the progressive elements that are within the republican party

We cannot afford to risk a backset in our progress On every hand there is a bold determined pressure to the front of new issues they will not down at our bidding but earnestly and vehemently demand admission to the national council Greenbackers socialist liberals woman suffragists and workingmen represent but variations of the emancipation and enfranchisement of labor of the war between honest worth and the unjust privileges of capital caste sex &c It is the tuning of the instruments for the grand overture of reform These urgent demands must be listened to must be examined and granted The advantages which law usage and traditional opinions have given to capital whether inherited earned and controlled by knaves fools or honest men must be swept away The honest worthy laborer who tills the soil swings the hammer and wields the pick and shovel when he leaves his farm his shop and his family to risk life and limb in defense of his country must receive equal recompense and recognition for his services, with the capitalist who loans the sinews of war at enormous rates of interest to the government Humanity groans under the repeated acts of injustice heaped upon it, and this century will not close before justice is done and the lot of the bruised and down trodden alleviated in great measure Listen to the shrill, ominous cry of agony rising from the sand lots at the golden gate, waking a thousand echoes among the Alleghanies and the hills of Maine, and reverberating in solemn rumbling tones through the dismal chambers and passages of our mines. We must not try to laugh or frown them down, they are the notes of fate and destiny We must face the music. We must wrestle with these questions We must clear the deck of the debris of the last engagement, and prepare for the new Men of progress, whatever hobby you ride, whatever ism you follow, your hopes, your fortunes, your interests are stowed away in the hold of the republican party The proud, battle-scarred old ship is in danger of being foundered—man your little craft, fasten the hawsers and tow away in any direction you please, only not backward The law of the parallelogram of forces will shape your course, be on the alert, and bring her into position, and victory will crown your efforts—a victory let it be, overwhelming, unquestioned and decisive, that will sink and bury the old isms so effectively that nothing will resurrect them It will not be a republican victory, but one of progress. We shall then have gained a vantage ground for future action, and if then it be found that the old ship has become unseaworthy and unfit for future use, why then beach her on the shores of time, man a new craft, and under a new name sail out upon a new cruise, to fight anew the battles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity

Respectfully, HENRY F SUKSDORF

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PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure, sometimes the pain is in the left side, the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side, sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part There is generally a considerable loss of memory accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility, he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin, his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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WOODWARD & HAGOON, Prop'rs.

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By invitation of the Republican State Central Committee

HON GEO. H. WILLIAMS

Will address the citizens of Oregon on the political issues of the campaign at the following times and places

Hillsboro Thursday Oct. 7th, 2 P M.
Portland, Saturday Oct. 9th, 7 P M.
Oregon City Monday Oct. 11th, 7 30 P M.
Salem Tuesday Oct 12th, 7 P M.
Astoria, Thursday, Oct. 14th, 7 P M.
The Dalles, Saturday Oct. 16th, 7 P M.

Notice of one or two appointments for Judge Williams to speak in Yamhill county will be made at a future time JOSEPH SIMON Chairman

---

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By invitation of the Republican State Central Committee

HON JOHN H. MITCHELL

Will address the citizens of Oregon on the political issues of the campaign at the following times and places.

Lafayette, Thursday, Oct. 7, 7 P M
McMinnville Friday, Oct 8 7 P M.
Junction City Thursday, Oct 14, 2 P M.
Philomath, Friday Oct. 15, 1 P M
Corvallis, Saturday, Oct. 16 1 P M.

Other appointments will be announced during the campaign. s29dtf JOSEPH SIMON Chairman.

TO

Sportsmen and Tourists.

THE UPPER CASCADES AND VICINITY, AT the present season offers the finest inducements of perhaps any locality within a radius of 50 miles of Portland Lake, brook and mountain trout await the disciples of the "gentle art," whilst the followers of Nimrod can fool with the festive bear and frolicsome cougar to their heart's content whilst deer are not unknown

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11 September 1880 s21d2m

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FINE TWEED SUITS	12 50	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	15 00
FINE TWEED SUITS	15 00	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	17 00
FINE TWEED SUITS	17 50	FINE DIAGONAL SUITS	20 00
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	9 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	2 50
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	12 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	3 00
LATEST STYLE ULSTERS	15 00	BOYS FINE SUITS	5 00

Visit our Clothing Department before buying.

Fine Wool Hats	75c	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50 each
Fine Cassimere Hats	$1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00 each.
Fine Cassimere Stiff Hats	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00 each

Fully 50 per cent saved in Hats and Caps

Fine Merino Underwear	75c	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00 per suit
Heavy Red and Blue Flannel	$2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50 per suit
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Finest line Shetland Wool and Fancy Striped Underwear ever unpacked in Oregon. Our prices positively lower than the lowest.

Fine Cassimere Pants $2 50 $3 $3 50 $4. $5 $5 50 and $6. Fine Doeskin and Diagonal Pants $4 50 Best Patent Overalls and Jumpers, 10 oz. $1 per pair Trunks, Satchels and Valises, from the cheapest to the best—see them.

Our BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT contains Bargains for all. Boots from $2 50 to $6. Shoes from $2 to $5. Firstclass goods only Largest stock UMBRELLAS in the city 75c to $3. Genuine Cape Ann OIL SKINS cheaper than the cheapest.

Please bear in mind that the above named goods were all purchased in the East, at bedrock prices for Cash, and we offer the same at prices lower than any other house in the business. All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one price to all.

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speech, which was heartily received He reviewed Conkling's speech in a caustic manner and strongly denounced centralization of power and upheld the state sovereignty doctrine Mr Seymour referred to republican charges of democratic

NOVA SCOTIA

Sentenced to Death

HALIFAX Oct 9—Mitchell for the murder of a girl [illegible] at Annapolis was sentenced to be hanged December 2d

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Manufacturers of
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Assisted by W L GRAVES D D S,
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O F SITES & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING OCT 9 1880

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH

To day we publish entire the great speech delivered by Senator Conkling at the Academy of Music New York on the 17th September In many respects it is the ablest speech of the campaign The first rate ability of Mr Conkling no one disputes His set speeches are always carefully studied, with a view to strongest possible effects We do not say that we prefer this speech to the one delivered some weeks since by Secretary Schurz in Indianapolis and printed shortly afterward in THE OREGONIAN but as it is a speech of quite another kind it is not worth while to attempt a comparison or parallel between them While it is less temperate and less profound than the great oration of Mr Schurz it is more impassioned more ornate and dramatic perhaps more popular in style and therefore better adapted to inspire and rouse a miscellaneous political audience Mr Schurz often speaks profound essays, after the cool temperate and analytic methods of the German mind Mr Conkling, on occasions like this comes with an appeal more nearly level with the popular comprehension and better adapted to kindle enthusiasm for a cause by the contrast presented in its opposite Both styles of speaking are effective, the one as a complement of the other It is probable that this speech by Mr Conkling will be remembered as the most conspicuous one of the political contest of 1880 Dramatic and striking as is its oratory, it is equally powerful in its argument. It is of course, a partisan speech It points to the dangers involved in the triumph of the democratic party with all the earnestness of sincere conviction. Of it the remark has been justly made that it is a speech suited to the exigency of a political crisis when plain truths need to be told in plain language and the courtesies of debate yield to the peril of the hour. When a reckless and dangerous political party, ruled by its most reckless and dangerous element, is straining every nerve to get possession of the national government, it is no time for weak and ineffective attempts at conciliation The present attitude of the south controlling the democratic party and inspiring its purposes and its acts, is, as it was twenty years ago, that of a public enemy. Senator Conkling's bold acceptance of this fact, and his defiant and effective assault upon the enemy's works, make his speech the conspicuous masterpiece of the year's political debate, the heaviest blow dealt in the political campaign, Again it is observed that Mr Conkling does not neglect the general argument in favor of the republican party, based upon the superior fitness of its candidates and the intelligence and success with which it has administered the finances of the nation, though the main force of his argument is directed to showing the imminent danger of southern supremacy in the federal government. This is his specialty, and he does it with wonderful effectiveness. He does not flaunt the bloody shirt, but he shows by logical argument and by the lessons of history by the facts of the present and the record of the past, that democratic supremacy means southern supremacy, and that southern supremacy means danger to the republic. The first demonstration is an easy one An absolute minority which is a majority within a majority has all the powers of a majority The solid south is a majority in the democratic congressional caucus, and in the democratic branch of the electoral college. When the democrats have a majority in congress the rule of the south is absolute, though its members are a minority of the whole body If the democrats have a majority of the electoral college, it will be the south which elects their president, and the south will rule him after he is elected Gen Hancock, as president, will be as powerless not from his own weakness, but from the overpowering force of circumstances, in the hands of the southern element to which he owes his election and as obedient to its dictation, as the democratic party in the last two congresses has been powerless and obedient in the hands of the southern majority of the caucus Mr Conkling shows the inherent injustice of this renewal of the rule of the old slave-holding oligarchy, by pointing out the real insignificance of the south as a part of the nation in its population, in material resources, in commercial importance and in contribution to the material support of the government. He pertinently asks if three-tenths of the nation, paying one-sixtieth of the customs and one-sixth of the internal revenue, having one-twelfth of the internal and one-seventh of the foreign commerce of the country shall be allowed to monopolize the political power and rule in its counsels He then shows that the actual danger of southern supremacy is as great as its abstract injustice, and that it threatens the political results of the war, gained at lavish cost of blood and treasure The assault of the democratic majority in the last congress upon the federal election laws, with southern menaces of the constitutional amendments and the legislation enforcing them, show the peril in which these safeguards of an honest ballot and political freedom will be placed by democratic success The political practices by which the southern democrats have regained control of the states in which they are in a numerical minority show the danger in which their control of the national government will place republican institutions everywhere He demonstrates that democratic success is a threat to national prosperity as well as national freedom. He shows that the south is bent upon the destruction of the internal revenue system which is the foundation of the government's resources, and upon the satisfaction of private claims which would bankrupt the treasury. He shows that the south is committed by its home practice to a policy of repudiation of public indebtedness, which makes its succession to national power a death blow to the national credit and a fatal shock to national prosperity The states that repudiated their own debts will not shrink from alliance with greenbackers to repudiate the national debt, which was created in a war to reduce them to subjection The success of the democratic party in the next election means the destruction of the national credit by repudiation and the depletion of the treasury to satisfy rebel claims Why the south is solid and how it is made so is a subject which also receives most clear and forcible illustration Under intolerance of free action under ostracism, tyranny violence and fraud, more than half a million republican votes have disappeared hitherto from the southern count, and this year another half million will be sponged out. With splendid eloquence hot with the wrath kindled by a great wrong, Mr. Conkling says "Banded sectional resentments and sterile hates disfigure and pervert the political policy of those who dominate the south, foreboding immeasurable peril and evil should they come to wield the whole forces of the national government And again, "The northern wing of the party never could never will never can withstand the pressure of the far stronger southern wing Gravitation and arithmetic make such resistance impossible just as a pound cannot outweigh a ton just as one man cannot outnumber a regiment The past is pitiful in its warnings in this behalf Despite pledges and northern indignation northern democrats united in voting down the Wilmot proviso in order to make California a slave state united in voting for the fugitive slave law united in the mighty perfidy which overthrew the Missouri Compromise in order to fasten slavery on Kansas and other states and united in defeating the homestead law—all at the behest of the southern majority" We give these as specimens here yet the excellence of this speech is not in detached passages It is in its intellectual and moral energy and its sustained power None who begin it will fail to read to its close

THE GREAT QUESTION

The question of the coming election is whether the democratic party shall be placed in control of the government of the nation The country knows what that party is No one fancies that it has changed its nature It has simply tried to mask its character in order to get into power If in power it would be the same as it has been for the last twenty years It is that party the rebellion of whose southern section cost our people in direct expenditure seven thousand million dollars of which one third now rests upon their backs as a debt Its constituent parts are still the solid south—made solid by force and fraud—and the subservient northern democracy It is the party which as soon as it got control of congress used it to agitate against the public credit to derange the finances to take from the government the power to execute justice and protect the elective franchise It has shown by its whole course in congress what it means to do if under the stratagem of a regular army soldier for a candidate it shall succeed in capturing the government

Admit that Gen Hancock has kept faith to the country which had educated him to the profession of arms, and that he followed the national flag and did good service, is that a reason for making him president with the solid south and the always subservient northern democracy on top of him? If the party has done nothing to show a change of nature or to claim the confidence of the country, shall the great American people say they will elect Gen. Hancock as a reward for his service in the army, even though he shall fetch in the confederate-democratic party on his back? It would look like a sort of puzzling paradox if, to reward a soldier for serving the country against the rebellion of confederate democracy, we should now put them in possession of the government No one belittles Gen. Hancock's service; but there are hundreds of men who had educated themselves, as he did not, who left professions, business and families to serve in the war, and who rose to high rank by gallant service Many of them did more brilliant feats than ever fell to the lot of this favored military man, and then at the close of the war were discharged to go home and rebuild business extinguished by their absence Does the country owe to Gen Hancock more than it owes to any one of these with surrender to the confederate democracy to boot? The democratic party has shown constantly during the last twenty years that it does not like the army A large section of the party have hated it because of the defeat of their rebellion and because it stood behind the law But they have chosen this major general of the regular army because he has for years betrayed his democratic sympathies and often in an unseemly manner and gone out of military ways to inject stump speeches into his orders, thus posturing for the presidency. This alone made him the democratic candidate. In the early part of the rebel war a frequent stratagem was to approach the union lines under a national flag The stratagem is now repeated on a colossal scale, when the confederate democratic party aims to steal into the government by carrying at its head the figure of a union general

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One Charles H Larrabee, who has been making democratic speeches lately throughout Oregon, claims to have been colonel of the 5th Wisconsin, and then of the 24th Wisconsin during the war, and on this he is campaigning as a soldier of General Hancock. From a member of the 5th Wisconsin, whose name can be given if called for, we have the statement that he was not a colonel in the field, and that his service as a soldier was such as could do no man any honor The first year of the war he retired from the field, claiming "army diarrhea" as the cause. From the history we have of him it very conclusively appears that he was not cut out for a soldier, and that he is better fitted for masquerading as a political soldier after the war than for honorable service as an actual soldier in war It would seem that about the best thing "Col" Larrabee could do just now would be to subside as a political campaigner after his style of subsiding as a military campaigner after the first skirmish of the war.

Judge Williams and Senator Slater had a joint meeting at Hillsboro on Thursday Mr Slater informed the audience at the outset that he was a democrat, and had learned much of his democracy in early life from Judge Williams himself To this Williams responded that it was quite true that in 1853 he had been a democrat, but those were the days when the democratic party was regarded as a union and national organization He had appointed Mr Slater clerk of the circuit court in Benton county in 1858, and he remembered that many democrats had protested and objected and finally said that he had converted his friend Slater from an abolitionist to a democrat by giving him an office. But still, he had always held Mr Slater in high respect and was only sorry he had not left the democratic party when it had shown that it was no longer worthy of public confidence

H. W. S.

It has not been many years since the country was horrified by the Dred Scott decision and awoke to the fact that by judicial construction that great charter of our liberties could be changed into a bulwark of slavery Democratic leaders, north and south, acquiesced in the infamy Now, suppose a reconstructed supreme court with a majority of state rights judges, who accepted the Dred Scott decision, should decide that the amendments were not legally adopted This has been the democratic doctrine. Is there anything in the history of the leaders of the party to prevent it returning to the position Buchanan held when he surrendered to secession because he said the union was a rope of sand, and no power existed in the constitution to coerce a state?

The argument in Ohio and Indiana is closed and as those great lights of the democratic party which are moving for "reform" find themselves short of votes, they are now putting up their money by tens of thousands to buy votes, and running in roughs and repeaters by hundreds from eastern cities. The dispatches of to day give an account of the proceedings of this party which as we are assured by Jerry Black is the mirror of the conscience and righteousness of the country Barnum and English who are engaged in a crime against the country which is past description for infamy whether it succeeds or not it is evident will stop at nothing within their power

---

History tells of no rebellion ever suppressed before that of the south by this nation where no man was hung for treason no penalty exacted but all rebels reinstated in original rights of citizenship as though no crime had been committed But there are yet surprises for the future There is a probability that the United States may astonish the world by surrendering the government to its vanquished rebels and paying them for their losses in their treasonable war against it

---

Monroe county Miss Judge Tourgee says in his last book "The Invisible Empire" requires its teachers to sign the following printed form "I certify that I have been a democrat all this [illegible] I will [illegible] or support the candidates of the democratic party and work with that party To this is appended The above is required before I can have a contract — superintendent"

A choice lot of villains has been imported into Ohio and Indiana by the party of reform to "superintend" the elections of next Tuesday Our dispatches give some account of them Indiana is to be carried for the party of reform if bribery and repeating will do it and Barnum and English have put up the money for it, hired the scoundrels and made the arrangements

---

A very thoughtful and scholarly article on the fundamental principles and issues of the present political contest by H F Suksdorf Esq., published to day, is well worth the careful consideration of the great numbers who read THE OREGONIAN Mr Suksdorf's inquiry goes deeper into the subject than that of most others who undertake examination of it,

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In consequence of the opening of the Mechanics Fair, which will take the attention of large numbers of our citizens this evening, it has been decided to postpone Judge Williams' appointment till a future occasion of which notice will be given Judge Williams has had a series of large and successful meetings from Jacksonville to Portland.

It is pointed out as significant that while the population of Maine has increased but 11 000 in the last 20 years, and the population of Vermont less than 20,000, the total vote of Maine has risen from 97,918 in 1860 to 147 500 in 1880 and the total vote of Vermont from 47,844 to 70,820.

They are building a canal through Cape Cod, and it is expected that it will be finished within two years. It will save a distance of 150 miles and nine hours sailing by steam along a dangerous coast between New York and Boston The cost will be $ 6,000 000

A recent address of the regular democratic state central committee in Virginia contains this remarkable statement "In Virginia are ninety thousand colored republicans, the majority of whom disfranchised by law, will not be permitted to vote in any election"

Great ado is made by the Hancock organs over his promise to veto all legislation for payment of rebel claims Better elect a man who has to make no promises and whose party will not be against him on the subject

---

Gen Butler's position is peculiar It is this "I am a democrat because I wish to protect negroes against the democrats"

At Salem seventy five members of the Garfield club are young men who are this year to cast their first vote

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED
A BLACKSMITH. APPLY TO CHALMERS & HOLMES B street bet. First and Second o8d3t

THREE COOPERS
WANTED AT ONCE BY JAMES KILLEEN, Madison street near Front. 1t

WANTED
A GOOD BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO MAKE himself generally useful, at 145 First street. 1t

WANTED.
GIRL TO DO THE WORK IN FAMILY OF TWO Apply immediately at Madam Beasley's rooms 11 12 over John Cran's store 3dtf

WANTED.
A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN DESIRES A permanent situation in a small American family First class cook and general housework. Apply No 66 Washington street between Third and Fourth. 1t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
A FINE SECOND-HAND CHICKERING PIANO cost $600 can be had for $300 at 96 Morrison st. o8dtf

FOR RENT
327 THIRD ST A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM with dressing room and closet. Also other rooms. o8d2t

Portland Hebrew Benevolent Association.—The semi-annual meeting of this Association will be held at the vestry room of the Congregation Beth Israel Sunday October 10, 1880 at 2 o'clock P M
ISAAC BLUM Secretary

FOR SALE.
588 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND IN WAHKIAKUM county Washington Territory with a water frontage of one-fourth mile on the Columbia river Location especially favorable for a wood yard or logging camp For particulars apply to E R Strong Room 8 D Kum's building Portland Or o9d1 u

NEW UMBRELLAS, GOSSAMER CIRCULARS and Leggings, all sizes at OLDS & KING'S 11 Third street

DOG STRAYED—LIBERAL REWARD
A LIVER-COLORED HUNTING DOG CROSS between water spaniel and Irish retriever Two years old about two feet high. Apply for address to this office o4tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA
WILL PAY ITS REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND of one per cent upon its capital stock to the Oregon Stockholders on and after October 11th at the office of its agency southeast corner of Stark and First streets Portland
GEO I STORY
o9d1 Manager

RETAIL CLERKS.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Clerks Association
ON SUNDAY OCTOBER 10th, 1880 AT 2 P M,
At the usual place Business of importance
1t SAM BERNARD Sec'y

POOLS ON THE ELECTIONS
Will be sold at the Holton House
ON SATURDAY EVENING OCTOBER 9th
1t

THE CHARM OF THE WEST!
The Best and Purest
FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
In the World
For sale by all the principal Tobacco Dealers
1m

SHOW CASES.
Four five and six feet BLACK WALNUT SHOW CASES at Factory rates at
o7 1 md L. K. G SMITH'S

SNUFF TOBACCOS.
A new arrival of direct importation of French and German Snuffs. Also Lorillard's Snuff in bottles Gail & Ax's and Lilienthal's in bladders.
To the trade in quantities to suit at
o7d md L. K. G SMITH'S

DOG FISH OIL.
IN BBLS. AND CASES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates by o1tf W JACKSON & CO

HANDSOME SILVER & OROIDE MEDALS OF HANCOCK AND GARFIELD CAN BE PROCURED at A. LOBE & CO's sole agents 169 First street Single medals 25c Clubs supplied at wholesale rates. s20d1m md

NEW TO-DAY.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We have now in stock a Magnificent Assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, embracing

22 Full Lines

OF

UNDERWEAR

IN

MERINO
KNIT WOOL
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Prices ranging from $1 30 to $12 50 a Suit.

Full line Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts.

Socks in Cotton, Merino, Shaker and Wool.

KID GLOVES.

Dent's, Jouvin's and Foster's.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

NEW TO-DAY.

MECHANICS' FAIR
WILL OPEN
EVERY DAY AT 2 P M AND CLOSE AT 10:30 P M

Admission	50 Cts
Children under 12 years	25 Cts
Commutation tickets (15 admissions)	$5 00
Commutation tickets (7 admissions)	$2 50

Tickets sold ONLY at Ticket office in Mechanics' Pavilion, on Second street, between Market and Clay streets
By Order
6t oct F OLDENDORFF Supt

PAVILION DINING HALL
Will be under the supervision this season, of
G. A. BOEHLEFSKY,
The well known Caterer
MEALS AT ALL HOURS during the continuance of the Fair, in the usual first-class style o7d3t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS W T [illegible] 1880
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE SUBJECT [illegible] will be received at this office until [illegible] November 1880 [illegible] and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the delivery to the U S Subsistence Department [illegible] Railroad Depot or Steamboat Landing in the City of Portland Oregon as may be required [illegible] 15th Nov 1880 the following Stores viz

Bacon	10,000 lbs
Corn Meal	600 lbs
Beans	8,000 lbs
Rice Honolulu	1,500 lbs
Sugar Island	9,000 lbs
Vinegar	200 Galls
Soap Brown	1,000 lbs
[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt [illegible] or 100-lb sacks	8,000 lbs
Salt coarse	3,000 lbs

Samples (except Bacon) must accompany proposal. [illegible]
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
A preference will be given to articles of domestic production
Blank proposals instructions and conditions to be observed by bidders terms of payment etc can be obtained on application to this office
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, Proposals for Subsistence Stores and addressed to the undersigned THOS [illegible] SULLIVAN
oct9d3t Major & C S U S A

The Great English Remedy.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

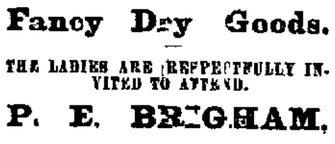
Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility Exhausted Vitality Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of Self Abuse youthful follies and excesses in mature years such as Loss of Memory Lassitude Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision Noises in the Head the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.
DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure or for anything impure or injurious found in it DR. MINTIE treats all private diseases successfully without mercury Consultation free Thorough examination and advice including analysis of urine, $5.00. Price of Vital Restorative $3.00 a bottle or four times the quantity $10.00 sent to any address upon receipt of price or C.O.D., secure from observation, and in private name, if desired, by
A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,
11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhea Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all druggists. $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market For sale by all druggists

DRY GOODS' MILLINERY, ETC.

OPENING DAYS.
Wednesday and Thursday,
Oct. 6th and 7th,
Will be Displayed a Complete stock of
Millinery,
IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES.
Also the latest novelties in
Fancy Dry Goods.
THE LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND.
P. E. BRIGHAM,
103 FIRST STREET.
o6d1m



Cream Cheese
AT
C. A. BURCKHARDT.
o6dtf

J WELCH, DENTIST,
Assisted by W. L. GRAVES, D D S.,
Office in Union Block, cor. First and Stark sts.
ja22

NOW READY,
OUR NEW
Illustrated
Price List and Catalogue.
Without Exception
THE
Handsomest & Most Complete
BOOK
Of the Kind Ever Issued on
the Pacific Coast.
Mailed Free to Any Address.
Mellis Bros. & Co.
Portland Variety Bazar
126 FIRST TO 127 FRONT ST.,
Wholesale and Retail
☞ Send your address, and receive our ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST Before making any purchases or sending any orders.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.,
Portland, Or.

ON AND CO MISSION

CAR KILBOURN AUCTIONEER, St, next cor. Pine, P.O Box

TION AND COMMISSION

THAN & DWIGHT, Successors to Oscar Kilbourn

tion and Commission MERCHANTS, rner First and Pine Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS, NESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE, Merchandise, and Furniture, Carriages, Wagons, Harness and Horses a specialty.

TION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO., oneers and Commission MERCHANTS, First Street, bet. Pine and Ash. Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, House Horses, Cattle, Buggies, &c. Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, A M.

eal Estate Sale AT OUR SALESROOM, ESDAY, OCT 12, 1880, HOICE HOMESTEAD LOT, GILMAN & CO, Auctioneers.

Also at same time and place, sehold Furniture and Carpets. GILMAN & CO, Auctioneers.

LOST.

LOST, EIPT BOOK FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT esterday the 5th inst. Finder will be... GEO L LENT 104 Front street.

FINANCIAL.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR MORE AT PER CENT ...ness property in Portland ...at 10 per cent. current rate... W. LADD. Room 9 Dekum building

$1100 TO LOAN ...TY REAL ESTATE—FIRST MORTGAGE ...per cent. per annum for one or more years ...quarterly, no commissions. WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER.

WANTS.

WANTED. ...OYMENT BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER and Florist. Address J. B. GALDENER

WANTED. WOODCHOPPERS. APPLY AT ... to J W & V COOK

WANTED ...SE GIRL GOOD REFERENCES ... First street

WANTED TO WORK ON THE OREGON RAILWAY and Navigation Company's Railroad between Celilo and Wallula. Laborers $1 per day ...00 per week. Apply to J. L. Halla ...endent Construction, Head ...rry on Snake River

TO LET.

TO RENT—ROOMS ...E SUITS OF ROOMS ... ...rnished in the Multnomah ... Apply to Mrs. F. HODGE...

TO LET ...ARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH ... other room nicely furnished ... ...rner Oak. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS ...FIFTH STREET, FURNISHED ... to let by the day, week or month.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE ...s with board in a private family ..., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ...IVE-ACRE TRACTS WITHIN ... of Portland. Price from ... ...erms easy. ... 9 Front street

FOR SALE AT AUCTION ...RST AND HALF ONE LOT ... house and dwelling ... ...ld Friday Oct 8 1880 ... ...day of sale ...

FARM FOR SALE ...AINING 30 ACRES ... ...and by the ... ...'s road ... cleared ... ...s and all ... ...dford and O... ...r $2000 App... premises. ... 5 years old ...

ALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES ... ...mall hotel very cheap ... ... Real Estate Agents ...

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING OCT 9 1880

CITY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.—President Hayes Secretary Ramsey and Gen Sherman visited yesterday forenoon the Chinese quarters on Second street and spent some time in examining the merchandise in the various stores and conversing with those doing business. At 1:30 P M President Hayes Mayor D P Thompson and Col. John McCraken took a carriage and visited the Home (the Orphanage), St Vincent Hospital Good Samaritan Hospital, the Seamen's Bethel and Bishop Scott Grammar school In the evening the president and party visited the Mechanics Pavilion. This morning the party will leave for the Sound. They will visit Seattle, Olympia Port Townsend and probably Victoria. Returning to Kalama the party will proceed to Astoria and there take the steamer for San Francisco

ANNIVERSARY.—The friends and patrons of that noble institution, the Good Samaritan Hospital, will not forget that this day is the fifth anniversary of its opening During these years it has conferred a vast amount of good upon its numerous patients and especially upon many sick poor, who otherwise would have been without that nursing, care so necessary to a complete restoration of health. It has probably cared for more free patients than any other hospital in Oregon or Washington territory The hospital will be open this day for visitors from 1 to 5, when it is hoped the friends will visit the institution in large numbers, and leave a blessing in money or provisions, or anything useful and nourishing for the inmates

THE WEEKLY.—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, which is just out, is one of the most excellent numbers ever issued It contains a very full account of the presidential reception at Mechanics' Pavilion, speeches by President Hayes, Secretary Ramsey and Gen. Sherman, a full and graphic account of the president's trip up the Columbia Besides interesting telegrams will be found, from all parts of the world, choice miscellany, editorials on all the leading topics of the day, full and complete market reports, and local intelligence. For sale at the business office.

BURGLARIES.—Last Monday evening Foy's saloon, at Hillsboro, was entered by robbers. A small amount of money was obtained by the light-fingered fellows The thieves obtained an entrance through a window. On the same night a small confectionery and tobacco shop was also entered by means of boring through the door A few dollars in change were taken and sundry bottles of hair oil. A jewelry store was also entered. Most of the stock had been locked in a secure place, and little of value was obtained.

POSTPONEMENT.—Notice is given of the postponement of Judge Williams' appointment for this evening in this city to a future occasion, on account of the opening of the Mechanics' fair. Large numbers of our citizens who would like to hear him wish also to attend the fair this evening; hence he will speak here at a future time, of which due notice will be given.

DISAPPOINTED.—A farmer who called at the hotel to pay his respects to President Hayes, was told by the clerk in charge that Mr. Hayes was out, and at the same time remarked courteously, that his (the farmer's) and was as much entitled to attention as any one. The farmer thinks that clerk a gentleman and is quite enthusiastic over him.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—Taylor street Sabbath school society elected the following persons as delegates to the Sunday school convention to be held in this city next week: Rev. J. H. Acton, Mrs. Acton, Mrs. M. F. Mulky, Miss E. J Northrup, E J. Northrup, S Nelson, E F Henry, F. S. Aikin and J. K Gill

THE "COLOMA" VISITED.—Yesterday afternoon the president and Secretary Ramsey visited the bark Coloma, lying at the river front and were entertained by Capt C M Noyes They greatly admired the vessel which is indeed one of the finest of her class, and particularly the elegance of her cabins

REGULAR TERMS.—The regular October term of the United States circuit court will convene next Monday morning. The docket will be called at once after the court convenes. The regular term of the state circuit court will also convene next Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Stott presiding.

SERVICE.—Divine service will be held today in St. Stephen's chapel, corner of Fourth and Madison streets, at 11 o'clock, and evening service at 3.30. Evening prayers will be held in St. Matthew's mission chapel at 7:30 by the Rev. John Rosenberg, officiating.

[illegible]—Mr. E. A. Hawkins who [illegible] having delivered [illegible] in Oregon twelve years ago, will speak at Lebanon, Linn county, this (Saturday) evening. A great republican rally will [illegible] there, and other speakers will also be present.

[illegible]—Bethel services will be held aboard the beautiful bark Coloma Capt. Noyes, to-morrow at 2 P M, at the foot of Washington street. Excellent accommodations have been prepared by the officers of this vessel. Seamen are especially invited.

[illegible]—It will be seen by consulting the advertising columns, the Northwestern Telephone and Electric Co. has disposed of its entire business and rights to the Portland Telephone and Electric Light Co. of this city

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The usual gospel meeting will take place at the rooms of the Y. M. C A. this evening at 7 30 Addresses, music, etc, will be had. The public cordially invited.

THE EIGHTH PAGE.—On the last page will be found a very interesting article on [illegible], prepared expressly for our lady readers.

JUST ISSUED.

[illegible] Mallis Bros. & Co have just issued their [illegible] and catalogue, which [illegible] in beauty anything of the kind [illegible] in this city It is a credit not only to the enterprise of the firm, but to the business standing of Portland It abounds in [illegible] of the goods which the firm [illegible] replete with useful information. [illegible]. Taken altogether, it is [illegible] of any advertising [illegible] attempted in the state [illegible] a production of Portland, [illegible] binding, speak well for the [illegible] of the city.

MECHANICS' FAIR NOTICE.

The steamer Vancouver will leave Vancouver, W. T., every day at 5 P M and return at the close of the Fair each evening [illegible] and Saturdays will leave there at [illegible] M.

E OLDENDORFF

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

C.M Lewis and wf to Robt Bell July 26 1880 bl... Couch's Add—$5100.

RELEASES

Mary M. Chapman to D. Wittenberg Feb 11 1873 ... Sec 14, T 1 N R 1 E—$400

St. Charles Restaurant is continued under the management of Mr Frank Rigali for ... with P Manciet Enough said

Go to the Postoffice Candy Store before going to the fair, for your delicious candies—opposite the postoffice, new building.

Guitars and banjos at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street.

Full sets of brass instruments direct from the factory in Europe, at S Harris'.

For comfort there is nothing to compare with Jas. Burke's carriage, He fills orders promptly Office at 107 Second street.

Peter Wilhelm reigns supreme at the Gem in Astoria. Call and see him

PORTLAND'S GREAT FAIR

SECOND DAY

The Attendance Last Night Equal to the Largest Day of Last Year.

[illegible] ... exertions during the day and part of the ... the completed all displays, and nothing was lacking to make the fair complete in every part ... visit ... all departments ... brilliant

The art gallery is now filled and while there are not so many large paintings by professional artists as last year there is a fine collection of meritorious painting by amateurs St Helens Hall is well represented in the art department The exhibit of drawings by the pupils of the public schools tastefully arranged among flowers and evergreens is by no means the most uninteresting display In point of subjects and of execution the ... show marked proficiency

At half past seven President Hayes General Sherman and Secretary Ramsey accompanied by Mayor Thompson arrived and were received by Dr Frank Dekum president of the fair association. They spent more than an hour in the pavilion examining every department The president was enthusiastic in his admiration of the fine ... partments, and expressed great surprise and pleasure at the general display Secretary Ramsey was more than surprised at the exhibit of cereals and while state pride kept him from acknowledging that they were superior to those of his own state (Minnesota) he admitted that they were at any rate equal

REDUCED RAILROAD FARES

The following statement of the days in which reduced rates are charged will be of interest to THE OREGONIAN'S many out of town readers The O & C R R (east side) and the W C R R (west side) will make a reduction of ... regular passenger fare for round trip on trains ... visit the exhibition on the following ... tickets will be issued, good for passage ... Portland ... 11th 15th ... of October. By the east side ... from all stations ... of Albany by regular mail train on the 6th, 8th, 12th 15th, 19th and ... of October and from Albany and all stations north of Albany by express train only on the 7th ... 14th 16th 20th and 23d of October all good for return from Portland upon any train until October 25th. Each ticket will have a separate coupon attached admitting holder to pavilion for which the usual admission fee of 50 cents will be charged and added to the reduced fare

The Oregon and Railway Company, limited, and the Oregonian Navigation Company, limited will issue half fare tickets on all their roads and boats good for the round trip to and from Portland every day during the fair.

No arrangements for reduced fares have been made with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company

Following is the programme for the 21st infantry band for to-day

Afternoon Programme.

PART I

March (Warrington)	Edward Wier
Overture (Festival)	Kingleben
Waltz Amelia)	Hobner
Arie (From the opera Le Prison D Edinbourgh)	Michaelis

PART II

Schottische (Herzallebchen)	Steinbrenner
Nachtlager (Von Granada)	Kreutzer
Waltz (Rheinklange)	Steinbrenner
Arie (From the opera Czar and Zimmermann).	Steinbrenner
Gallop (Tyrolean)	Helmmuller

Evening.

PART I

March (Carnival)	Frankenfield
Overture (Centennial)	D S McCosh
Waltz (Immortellen)	Gungl
Duet ("What are the Wild Waves Saying")	Glover

PART II

Selection (Macbeth)	From Verdi's Opera
Polka (Gold and Silver)	D S McCosh
Waltz (Therese)	Faust
Schottische (Henry)	Ringleben

PART III.

Potpourri (De'il Let Loose)	Beyer
Martha Quadrille	Slater
Mendelsohn's songs without words,	No 4 and 9
Gallop (Jamboree)	Krausse

INCOMING PASSENGERS

The steamer Columbia which sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning brings the following passengers

C E Tilton	B Goldsmith wf 5 children & servant
E A Hawley wf & 2 chn	W J Shreve
S T Mills	S Rosenblatt
J S Laidlaw	Walter Jackson
J S Curby	T H McCann
B F Cannon wf & 2 chn	A Ludorff
Chas Kohn	Mrs L Schotten
T Robertson	Mrs A Hutchings
Miss E Friendly	Mrs J Wright
Mrs Capt Cole	J S Woods
Fred Wright	Miss R F Prather
S H Prather	J A Baker wf & 2 chldn
N W Orr wf & 2 chn	Mrs Mollie Halbert and 2 children
J W Caples	F Prifogle
J L Hume	D L Randolph
F Muir	R J Davis
C R Townsend	M Pracht
J Bishop & child	Mrs Dr Drake
J Roy	Capt T Drury U S A & wf
E Lobenstein	D Horton
Miss Drake	Mrs T L Schenck & child
Miss E Mann	W H Nicholson.
Miss Mattie Horton	A Lander
A E Anderson & son	M Barrett
Mrs Blum and servant	Mrs C F Gilmore & 2 chln
A LaRoque	F Harn
C Van Landingham	N Palmer and wife
Mrs A R Prat	Miss M M Patton
J S Niper	M C Free, wf & 3 chldn
J H Hayes wf & 4 children	E W Wilkinson
Mrs M J Benson & 1 chln	Miss Lizzie Farley
C P Chatterton	J W Phillips
J M Cole	Mrs Shortell
N Bellinger and wife	A Belf, wife and son
Mrs J Gilmore & 3 chldn	E Hyatt
A J Sledge and wife	J E Will and wife
T M Boyd	T Watson
W Wheeler	Mrs M J Nelson
D House	W B Shonwig
J A Thorn	G Toppiano & 3 children
Mrs D Linderman	Mrs D Sheridan & 2 chln
Rev H J Davis	J S Toland
H Thebalt, wife & child	Mrs J McCarthy
Lt L S Ames, U S A	Maggie Covington
Mrs M A Snow	
James Grimn	
Jas Grady	

PERSONAL.

Mr Frederick B Perry of Philadelphia is in the city

Gen Sherman John Jamieson Dr Huntington and Gen McCook took breakfast yesterday morning at the St George hotel as guests of Mr Louis Eppinger

Mr Gus Stulfauth of Salt Lake arrived in this city via Boise city last evening and gave us a pleasant call Mr Stulfauth is connected with the Salt Lake Tribune and a very agreeable young gentleman

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8 7.57 P M

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	30.10	07	48	NW	06	Clear
Roseburg	30 15	10	4a	calm	.07	Clear
Red Bluff	29 85	07	61	N	08	Clear
Sacramento	9 84	06	59	N	00	Clear
Umatilla	30.01	04	70	W	sprkle	Clear
Lewiston	19 85	12	56	NW	00	Clear

Note—Observations are made at Lewiston and Umatilla at 11.57 A. M

River rose 3-10 inch in 24 hours.

Olympia line down

Fine violins at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street

The best violin strings at S Harris

People from the country will do well to call on Uncle Myer 181 First st

The babies cry for it—the celebrated Molson's beer, to be had everywhere

I will send goods of all kinds to the country C O D Uncle Myer 181 First st

Ladies if you wish a real nice and fine fitting shoe ask for J. N SMITH'S goods

N Y Coffee House and Restaurant 132 First St Ladies' rooms open Q Voos manager

The nectar of the gods is Molson's beer and don't you forget it

For the very best photographs go to Frank G. Abell 107 and 109 First street, Portland

The president's wife knows what is good in candies and will therefore patronize Stone

Uncle Myer loan office, 181 First st Private entrance on Yamhill st Also sells bargains

The original Pine street Coffee House is now on Washington st bet First and Second

The Keystone restaurant, Salmon and First continues to lead Call to-day. Abbott & Abraham, proprietors

Broken candy 20c a pound Mixed candy 25c a pound at Postoffice Candy Store, new building opposite postoffice

When House Cleaning put Sewed Carpet Lining under your old as well as the new Carpets. Use only that manufactured of Cotton and Paper American Carpet Lining Co New York and Boston For sale by all Carpet Dealers.

The ruling price for wheat is 80 cents in ... which is higher than it has been ... valley for some time past

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

PERSONAL

Mr J ... of San Francisco is in the city

Mr and Mrs Clark F Sutton of this city are sojourning in ...

Mrs A J Megler and Mrs Mary Jewett of Astoria are at the ...

Mr W B ... has moved to his new residence 149 Eleventh street

Mrs President Hayes lunched with the family of Henry Green Esq yesterday

Mrs M S Burrell and Lorton Walter, start East on the steamer Sunday morning

Mrs I A Wentworth a teacher in the Boston schools is visiting friends in this city

Mrs D McKay returned this week from an extended visit among friends in Canada.

Mr and Mrs I A Lacy of Clackamas county have returned from a visit to Spokan Falls

Mrs S Sherlock has removed to her new and elegant residence ... street

Mrs Marcus Freeman has returned much improved in health from an extended summer sojourn at Hood river

Surveyors General To man of this city and Mr McKenny of Olympia, have gone to Salt Lake to attend a convention of surveyors general

Mr C A Alisky has moved into No 6 Morrison street and the house he has vacated 25 South First will hereafter be occupied by Rev J A Cruzan

Mrs Theresa Jackson and Miss Marcia Kelly arrived from Springfield last evening, and will spend a few weeks with their sister, Mrs Miller corner Thirteenth and Ella streets

[illegible]

Prof Thomas D ..., late headmaster of St Augustine College ... was married ... St Mary's church West Philadelphia by Rev ... to Miss ... daughter of the late John M Harper. Prof ... has many friends in this city particularly among the young men who have attended the college

[illegible]

The T A B Society ... will give a social party on their first anniversary Friday evening, October 15 at Masonic Hall The committees are as follows Reception—Joseph Burke Wm ... J. R Wilson Floor manager Wm Sheehy Aids—J J Lowers J F Dooling, Edward Walsh and Oscar Wallin

PARTY NEAR SALEM

A merry party of Salem's young people filling perhaps a dozen carriages repaired on Wednesday evening last to the elegant and commodious country residence of Hon John F Miller to pay their respects to Miss Zella Miller who assisted by her estimable mother and sisters assumed the role of hostess with that charming ease so characteristic of the family A few hours were pleasantly spent the time being interspersed with music and dancing and after partaking of an elegant and substantial lunch, the visitors turned their faces homeward voting the affair one of the many pleasant events of the season

COMPLIMENTARY PARTY

Last evening the president and his party were entertained by ex Mayor Failing at his mansion on Fifth street The company was large and brilliant and the evening most pleasantly passed,

DOUBLE WEDDING

There was a double wedding at Monmouth on Thursday—Mr T J Craig, of Moscow Idaho and Miss Allie Catron of Monmouth, and Mr Oliver Waller, of the Independence Riverside, and Miss Barbara Bedwell, of Monmouth—at the same time and place, Rev T F Campbell officiating After the ceremony and congratulations were over at the residence of Mrs Catron, the happy couples and invited guests repaired to the residence of Mr Bidwell, where a brilliant reception was held. Mr and Mrs. Craig and Mr and Mrs Waller left yesterday morning for this city, where they will spend a few days.

WEDDING AT OLYMPIA.

Capt. G. H Parker, master of the steamer Messenger was married last Saturday evening at Olympia to Miss Emma Knighton, sister of Mrs H G Struve Only the relatives of the contracting parties were present. Captain and Mrs Parker will probably make Seattle their future home.

SILVER WEDDING

Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs Wm H Vandervat, of Polk county, were surprised by a party of friends who "dropped in" to help them celebrate the 25th anniversary of their wedding day The party brought many handsome and valuable presents

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CLARENDON

[Street car tickets furnished free to guests.]

Geo. Hall Independence	H A Snow Astoria
H C Bestenick N Tacoma	A Goldman Walla Walla
W West Jefferson	Mrs Sarah Durbin Salem
J Durbin Salem	G W Hunt & wf Wheatland
Miss H unt, Wheatland	S ... Oregon City
F S Hubbell Salem	Hon H Slater, LaGrande
J Evans S F	Col West Weidler Little White Salmon
Mrs Handley Dalles	W B Snipes Dalles
B F Snipes & wf Dalles	C M Bradshaw, Port Townsend
Mrs Newman Dallas	R Potter, Dalles City
S A Lavco k wf and 2 ch, Canyon City	G E Gibson & fy Oenah
Mrs Whitman and 2 chln Vancouver	Mrs E J Hurd, and 3 chln Centerville
C M Wherry & wife Monmouth	J M Mason Monmouth
Capt G Thompson, "Gath er r	Capt ... Stang Astoria
Mrs C A Bauer Astoria	C Brown, Astoria
J A Campbell, Junction	Geo W Brown, S F
Mrs S Minare, Roseburg	W Stanger, Salem
F D Winton, Astoria	W Krum, Aurora
T Kirkpatrick & wf, S F	R C Ramsby, Salem
	Capt M M Gilman, Astoria

THE ESMOND

[First class hotel] Rates with board $2, $2 50 and $3 per day]

W H Conyers, St Helens	J Ketchum Santa Barbara
E O Norton Binghamton New York	Mrs E M Burke Burksville, W T
J Taylor Astoria	F H Davis S F
Mr Clecham S F	G G Young Astoria
J W Case & wf Astoria	Capt Gus Dorn S F
J R Hough, Olympia	N H Owings Olympia
J A Campbell Junction	Gen C G Sawtelle U S A
Col J W Claden and wife, Vancouver	Capt W Symons U S A
G C Morgan city	Col R C Bantley, S F
Wm Bybee city	G W Church Oregon City

Guitars violins, accordeons at S. Harris'

Wanted—Cloak makers; by Mrs Pilger.

Sol's restaurant has moved to 67 First st, between Oak and Pine.

The best Italian violin, guitar and banjo strings, 10 and 15 cents each, at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street, near the post office.

Parties declining housekeeping, who want their household goods sold at auction or private sale, will do well to call on T. J. O Connor, 64 First street.

STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS!

92 Morrison street, Albert Bartsch, direct agent.

CITY BOOK STORE.

A full line of Stationery, Illustrated Papers Periodicals, Franklin sq and Seaside Libraries, etc., etc, GEO. H. HILL, 171 First street, Monastes Block

ALTON.—For the very best wine, beer, liquors and cigars go to this place, 38 Yamhill street.

Mrs J L. Parrish M D (late of New York), physician and surgeon, makes diseases of women and children a specialty Office 269 First street, hours, 9 to 11 30 A M, 2 to 4 and 6 30 to 8 P M

DELICIOUS BIVALVES.—In answer to continued and increasing demand, Keith has found it necessary to enlarge his popular oyster saloon corner of First and Oak streets He is now prepared to accommodate the public in better style than heretofore Delicious fresh eastern oysters received by every steamer and Sound oysters received every day Oyster served up in every desirable style Keith is acknowledged to be the prince of oyster caterers

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint or any derangement of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache Habitual Costiveness Palpitation of the Heart Heartburn, Water brash gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach Yellow Skin Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating low spirits etc to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor friend or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late But if you will go to your druggist and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER your immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue Regular size 75 cents. Try it Two doses will relieve you.

Diamonds, Watches, Optical Goods.

B. L. STONE

The Jeweler,

155 FIRST STREET COR. MORRISON

HOLTON HOUSE RESTAURANT

The Only Firstclass Restaurant in Portland. d6lm F. A. BOEHLOFSKY.

speech which was heartily received He reviewed Conkling's speech in ... manner ... strongly denounced ... the state ... democratic

Post Office Revenue

[illegible]

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Church—Corner of Fourth and Alder A S Coats ... services morning and evening Seats free

[illegible]

Hall Street M E Church corner of Hall and Sixth streets Rev M J ... pastor Services Sabbath at 11 o'clock A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 12 30 P M

Taylor Street M E Church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor ... Sunday school ... praise service 6 30 prayer meeting Thursday evening Strangers cordially invited

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev A E Fridrichsen pastor will preach in the Norwegian language at 11 A M and at 7 30 P M at the old academy cor Seventh and Jefferson ...

Portland Seamen's Bethel—Cor D and Third Regular sabbath school and Bible study at 3 30 A M At 7 30 P M preaching by Rev Mr West Prayer meetings at 7 30 P M Tuesday and Friday

Christian Church—Regular services will be held at Nonpareil hall corner of First and Madison streets Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Sunday school ... The public are cordially invited

Congregational Church—J A Cruzan pastor, will preach Sunday morning on Christian Loyalty and in the evening on The Law of Herod ... Seats free and a cordial welcome

Advent Christian chapel corner Main and Eleventh streets A Snashall pastor Preaching on Sunday at 11 o'clock A M and 7 P M prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7

Rev ... H Atkinson will preach in the Congregational church Fast Portland ... addition on Sabbath the 10th at 11 o'clock A M Sabbath school ... Lympton superintendent All invited Seats free

First German Evangelical church corner Eighth and Clay streets H W Axthelm pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7 30 P M Sunday school at 9 30 A M Services at 2 30 P M at Immanuel church in Milwaukie Tuesday October 12 ... P M at Bethania A cordial invitation to all our Germans.

There will be preaching in the German language by Rev F Bonn in the old academy corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets at 11 o'clock A M Sunday school in the same place at 10 o'clock Preaching also in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in Mission chapel corner of Eighth and D streets A cordial invitation extended to all Germans

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many new sidewalks being laid and many more are needed

Mr W S Wallace proposes to erect an elegant residence

Twenty first street is being excavated from B street north

S Pennoyer's large residence Alder and W Park, is under roof

Thirteenth st is being excavated between Morrison and Yamhill

The macadamizing of Market street is being pushed vigorously forward

G O Bailey is having a very handsome residence built on B st near Twenty first

Mr. Wetmore's two story house at the head of Harrison street will soon be completed

Mr. Stinson is building a handsome residence on the corner of Clay and West Park sts

The new brick buildings are receiving finishing touches Addition to Union block up to second floor

Mr. Kernan is having a costly stone wall built below his residence Thirteenth and Morrison to secure the earth from caving

The elegant residence of Mrs C Farmer opposite the court house is receiving its finishing touches and will soon be occupied by the owner

Eastern oysters by every steamer at Keith's

Fair dealing is my motto. Give me a call Uncle Myer, 181 First st

The ladies emporium and lace house, 149 Front street, opposite the Esmond

W. O Shea imports no cheap plated jewelry new watches or guns for the purpose of selling as unredeemed pledges

The largest assortment of Pianos and Organs at Simon Harris Esmond block

Gold and silver watches and other valuables sold cheap at O Shea's 26 Washington st, all unredeemed.

CABLE NEWS.—You will find a fine assortment of majolica, semi-porcelain and glassware at Olds & Summers 183 First street They are sole agents for the celebrated Hero oil 150 fire test

Jewelry guns pistols musical instruments and optical goods all unredeemed at Uncle Myer's 181 First st

If you would prove to the outside world the truth of what the presidential party said of our beautiful homes have Davidson make you a few dozen cabinet or stereoscopic views of some of the same while the weather is so favorable

WONDERFUL Baby Upright Piano in rosewood case 7 octave only $250 See it at H Sinsheimer's, agent for the Decker & Son celebrated piano, (acknowledged the best) and Mason & Hamlin and other organs.

WORTH A THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Every child born into a family is thought to be worth a "a thousand dollars" to the parents Why then should they not be cared for from infancy to maturity? Keep the mouth and teeth right by SOZODONT, and you start them right

NO NECESSITY

To go any longer without a timepiece, $14 will buy a good heavy silver watch, which is guaranteed for two years by W. FRIEDLANDER, 65 First street.

FINNEY'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE

First and Alder street. The largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city, comprising New York, Key West and Imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city. Sole Agency for the Celebrated Kerbs and Spiess New York Cigars.

The Edison Electric Light

Has thus far proved a failure as a practical light for family use, and the owners of gas stocks breathe more freely and see renewed dividends near at hand, but the Oregon Kidney Tea has been a success from the first, paying large dividends of restored health to all those afflicted with backache or any disease of the kidneys or urinary organs and carrying consternation to the pockets of rival concerns with worthless nostrums to sell Ask for Oregon Kidney Tea, and take nothing else

To the Weak, the Worn and the Weary, the editor of the Boston Recorder says We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup a protected solution of the protoxide of iron to all the weak the worn and the weary having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietors.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects such as Sour Stomach Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sick Headache Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart Liver Complaint, coming up of the food low spirits general debility etc. yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved 30 000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it Two doses will relieve you Regular size 75 cents.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL UNION MERCANTILE AGENCY.

We have used your Commercial Agency, also others, and take pleasure in saying we like yours as well as any we have tried, and think it equally as good as those which cost more money

NORDYKE & MARMON Co Detroit.

Your Agency is of great benefit to us in obtaining the standing of men at the time we wish to deal with them. We like it better than any Agency we ever belonged to

W. N. FLINT & Co
Wholesale Granite Dealers. Monson Mass

Your Agency is certainly one of the best mediums for collecting in the country We have tried them all and pronounce yours the best

J M FAHNESTOCK & Co
Wholesale Soap Dealers Pittsburg

One of the strongest points in favor of this Agency is that our list of correspondents is composed of reliable lawyers who are under a contract They are not a secret list, and our business is transacted openly and above board We do not overestimate a friend or to vent some petty malice underestimate others.

Thirty thousand business men use this agency We invite criticism and challenge comparison and are in the field to stay

Office 48 Union Block

W H RATTENBURY Manager

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

149 FIRST STREET.

PORTLAND, OREGON

WEST-SIDE CHOP HOUSE,

No. 11½ First Street, bet. A and B.

MR D B WHITTLE HAVING PURCHASED this house from Mrs. Kelly will conduct the business hereafter and guarantee satisfaction to patrons. ... sd6tf

NOVA SCOTIA

Sentenced to Death

Halifax Oct 8—... for ... at ... Hill ... to be hanged December 2d

LINN COUNTY FAIR

The Fair Opened with a Good Display and Very Encouraging Attendance—Races.

[illegible] ... At 1 P M Thursday afternoon ... of $150 ... Bay Pearl named White Stocking ... Hughes named ... by ... Rohr named Bay Mary ... was won by ... At ... trotting race came off for ... purse of $100. The following horses ... Barnes ... Bay ... won by Rob Roy

HOUSING THEIR TRUCKS.

THE OREGONIAN'S special correspondent at Albany sends the following account of the housing of the trucks by Rescue H & L Company of that city

Thursday Rescue Hook and Ladder Co No 1 housed their new trucks A delegation of about eighty from the three companies of Salem came up on the noon train to take part in the ceremonies, also delegations from the departments of Corvallis and Independence. The firemen of Albany and Corvallis, headed by the Mechanics brass band marched ... to receive the Salem firemen The ladies of the party were taken in carriages and the firemen escorted by the Albany department marched to the house of Rescue No 1 when in a neat little speech by the mayor the trucks were turned over to chief Scott and by him to foreman Barnes of the hooks. After the trucks were housed the firemen were invited to the Pacific opera house where the ladies had prepared refreshments for the visiting firemen and friends Notwithstanding a drizzling rain set in about noon making it rather disagreeable marching all seemed to enjoy themselves well A grand ball was given Thursday evening for the benefit of the company

THE COURTS.

U S DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J

United States vs Taylor Tilly—Information filed for selling liquor without license, defendant arraigned, plea of not guilty entered, cause submitted to the court on agreed statement of facts, defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and committed for 30 days in the county jail Ordered that sentence of imprisonment be suspended on payment of fine, and giving his recognizance in $100.

G Ritenson vs the Chandos—Libelant allowed to file amended libel.

United States vs Jack Hall—Information filed for disposing of liquor to an Indian Defendant arraigned and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and to be committed for one day in the county jail, or in default of payment of fine, to be committed for the period of $15.

Court adjourned until Saturday, at 10 A M, October 9 1880.

U S CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J

United States vs W C Griswold—Order for commission to take testimony for defendant, plaintiff allowed 10 days in which to file cross interrogations.

Pacific Rolling Mills Company vs Dayton, Sheridan & Grand Ronde Railroad Company—Order allowing petition of Receiver for discharge and compensation

Court adjourned until Monday, October 11th, at 10 A. M

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

All pastors are requested to give special notice to their congregations and Sabbath schools of the general Sunday school convention to be held on the 13th and 14th of October Pray for the holy spirit to attend and guide its councils "Feed my Lambs" was our Lord's command, We begin a new centennial of Sabbath schools' Let all share the work EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The drink of the period is Molson's beer—testimony of all classes

Fredricksburg Brewing Co San Jose Cal Otto Diening agent 25 Oak street, city.

The leading music house north of San Francisco—D W Prentice & Co Portland

"Prompt and perfect" is Barber's motto The sewing machine repairer, 32 Yamhill st

J S Woods the well known California hatter will open a first class hat store on or about the 10th of October at 143 First st, Odd Fellows building

Now is the time for the Garfield fellows and the friends of Hancock to put on their campaign caps and carry torches, There is a boom in prospect for those enterprising merchants Beck & Waldman who are offering rare bargains in fall clothing

Love rules the court the camp the grove
But this we find where'er we rove,
That SOZODONT alone supplies
The dazzling teeth and ruby dyes
That lend a maiden half the charms
That win her to her lover's arms

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood etc I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev Joseph T Inman Station D New York City

A CARD.

We cordially invite the public to call and examine our immense stock, which we have selected with the greatest care for this fall and winter season, consisting of

CHEVIOT SUITS,
WORSTED SUITS,
BLUE PIQUE SUITS,
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS
Of All Varieties.
OVERCOATS,
ULSTERETTES,
LONDON SURTOUTS.
REVERSIBLE ULSTERS,
ZANILE ULSTERS, etc.

Our Furnishing Goods Stock is complete with the Latest Styles in

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
NECKWEAR, SHIRTS,

And all the LATEST NOVELTIES in Gentlemen's Wear

J. KOHN'S CLOTHING PALACE,

Cor. First and Morrison sts.

BEST THING OUT.

CELLULOID

Cuffs and Collars,

Try them Sold Everywhere.

MECHANICS' FAIR!

NOTICE!

All live business men who will exhibit at the Mechanics' Pavilion are cordially invited to call at the Steam Printing Rooms of Swope & Lent, 109 Front street and procure their necessary supply of Printing at the lowest rates 1mo7

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Brooms and Wooden Ware
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WILLOW WARE,
Nos 12 and 14 North Front Street.

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OF THE

Leading Dry Goods House

S. LIPMAN & CO.

We take pleasure in presenting our elegant Fall Importations to our numerous patrons and the public in general and call special attention to the following Novelties, which we offer at

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MATERIALS	COLORS:
Crepe Cloth,	Peinard
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Abbellas,	India Red,
Handkerchief Suiting,	Bronze Dore,
Brocadelles,	Saphyr,
Plaids in all Clans,	Gendarme,
Satin Turk,	Beige,
Satin Surah,	Grenat,
Satin de Lyon Surah,	Ciel Clair,
Polka Dot Velvet,	Mexique,
Brocade Velvet,	Vieil Or,
Plush,	Buttercup,
Satin Chinois,	Gris Anglais,
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

In extending our thanks to the hundreds of Ladies who attended our Grand Opening, we cheerfully accept their

Unanimous Verdict

That We have the Largest Stock, the Most Complete Assortment, the Choicest Styles,

AT

THE LOWEST PRICES

—OF—

Any House on this Coast

Samples sent free on application. Country orders whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention thereby giving Ladies in the country equal advantages with residents in this city

S Lipman & Co.

Corner First and Washington Sts.

John Cran & Co.

We beg to call

SPECIAL ATTENTION

TO OUR

Dress Goods

DEPARTMENT

WHICH IS

Full of Novelties

With Trimmings in

VELVET,
BROCADED VELVET,
PLUSH,
SATIN FRINGES, and
BUTTONS to match.

OUR

Hosiery

Department

Is larger than ever in LADIES and Children's, in Cotton, Cashmere, LISLE and Woolen.

A Very Large Assortment

OF

CLOAKS
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Circulars

The BEST and CHEAPEST we have ever shown.

In Fancy Goods

SPANISH LACE SCARFS,
NECKWEAR,
RUCHINGS,
We have Immense Variety

An immense stock of GOSSAMER GOODS next steamer.

Samples to Country on Application.

John Cran & Co.

EXTRA SELECTED

EASTERN OYSTERS

Fresh by Every Steamer,

SERVED IN ANY STYLE,

AT OUR

CONFECTIONERY and OYSTER SALOON,

145 First Street.

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ASK FOR

Union India Rubber Co's
Pure Para Gum

CRACK PROOF
RUBBER BOOTS & COATS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Be sure the Boots are stamped CRACK PROOF on the heels and have the PURE GUM SPRINGS on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking or breaking. They will last twice as long as any others manufactured.

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ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc

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New Organs ... Stops ... Sets Golden Tongue Reeds ... Knee Swells ... Walnut Case ... 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, $143 ... Newspaper Free. Address Daniel F Beatty Washington, New Jersey

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BAKING POWDER

...tely Pure.

...eam Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers. ... POWDER CO New York

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...CARSON, ...turer and Dealer in ...ll Kinds of ...oors, Blinds, ...OLDINGS, BRACKETS, Etc ...Finished Lumber ...n hand. Importer of ...s, Glass, Brushes ...a Full Line of ...S' MATERIALS. ...untry will receive prompt and ... Front st.—Factory at ...Mill, Portland Or.

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FINANCE AND COM

Financial

THURSDAY

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 7—Sterl
London bankers, 60 days 49 1
change on London documentary
Transfers 25@30
NEW YORK Oct. 7—Silver bull
ounce 1$
Sterling exchange prime ban
short $4 8s; good commercial f
documentary 2 to 1½c lower
U S Bonds—5s of 81 102 , 4
Closed—5s 102¼ 4½s 108¼ 4s
LONDON Oct. 7—4 P M —
money 98¾ account.
Closed 4 P M —Consols, 97 15-
Silver English standard, per
52¼
U S. Bonds—5s of 81, 105¾ 4
LONDON Oct 7—Consols 97 1
4½s 111¾, new 5s 107¾, Erie 41
LONDON, Oct. 7 —Consols, 9
Erie 40¾
NEW YORK Oct. 7.—Money
ments generally firm stocks cl
Union 97¾, Erie 39¼

SAN FRANCISCO M

Review of the Merchandi Trade—Charters,

SAN F
Bags and Bagging—Wheat ba
@9c
Coffee—Central American gr
14¼@15½c
Fish—Oregon canned salmon
nal Canners are asking figu
present obtain. Sales of invoice
made at the equivalent of $1 15
Rice—There have been sale
6¼c. The consignment by the
6¾c The crop is nearly all in
ment known to be en route is
the Lady Lampson due here ne
Freights—The Pharos 2002 to
pool prior to arrival, 62s 6d Fr
tons, wheat to Cork, prior to arr
to-day embrace Beecroft, Bri
Prince Hugo Indiana and 1
which are supposed to be unde
The Hermann Lehmkuhl, 1810
Hongkong is reported chartere
arrival.
Flour—The local trade con
quote brands as follows: Bes
baker's extra $5@5 12½, superfi
ex $4 50@4 75, inferior superfi
ex $4 50@4 75, choice do. S. Ore
off Walla Walla ex $4 50@4 75 p
Wheat—Business on chang
quite lively [illegible]
than for any [illegible]
pers and millers were both to
mer seeming willing to purc
thing that was offered, provid
was not beyond their views
ume of business was unusuall
no excitement observable To
the time trade appeared rather
wise. Prices were as high
choice lots It was also reporte
paid $1 47½ for some choice
[illegible] parcels from a [illegible]
No 1 $1 42½@1 45, white choice
No. 2, $1 35@1 40.
Barley—The market is more
weak. Brewing is quotable
chevalier, $1 25@1 30 for chol
85c@$1 for coast,
Oats—Holders have no desi
refuse no reasonable offer Hu
coast $1 10@1 15, Oregon and
$1 15@1 25 surprise, $1 25@1
Corn—The market will range
ctl for all kinds
Rye—The range of the market
per ctl.
Buckwheat—Quotable at $2@
Hops—From [illegible] per lb
all transactions
Seeds—Mustard, 1¾@2c for ye
brown canary, 3½@4c timothy
alfalfa 10@12c per lb
Potatoes—Prices are easy at
quote river red, 50@60c early
Cove, $1 Tomatoes 60@65c, swe
Onions—The poor quality of
of red causes a better demand
yellow $1@1 12½ per ctl
Beans—Jobbing lots [illegible]
butter, $1 15@1 30 for small
large, castor, $1 25@ 50; Lima
1 25 pink 90c@$1 Red $1; [illegible]
large white, $1 .5 per cental.
Dried Fruits—Bligg Bros
sent in the first consignment
raisins, consisting of 200 quart
ment was [illegible]
the old crop in the market the
entire lot was rather animated
lot was sold to the highest b
dried apples [illegible]
apricots, [illegible]
8c for pitted and [illegible]
nectarines 14@15 cents; p
for peeled and 10@14c for un
for sliced plums 13@14c for p
for unpitted, German prunes, 11
lots of 250 boxes and upward a
Common layers, $1 25@2 25 for
[illegible]
layers $2 50 for whole boxes $
quarters and $3 75 for eighths,
[illegible] higher
Nuts—[illegible]
soft and [illegible]
Cala and [illegible] for Chile, pea
nuts 8¼@9c, eastern chestnuts,
pecan [illegible]
$7 to $8 ⅌ 100
Honey—Comb, 12@14, strained
7@[illegible] ⅌ lb for white
Beeswax—Quotable at [illegible]
Butter—Fancy, 42[illegible]
40c ⅌ lb fair [illegible]
32½c ⅌ lb, inferior to ord
[illegible] for mixed lots [illegible]
quotable at 27@30c; pick
is in fair supply, 25@25c ⅌ lb
the bulk of offerings.
Cheese—The market is [illegible]
seriously thinking of advanci
will not sell for less than top q
12@14c; do in drums, 14@15c
western, 14[illegible]
Eggs—The market is droopi
do not believe that there will
in prices, California, 32@34c
Salt Lake 25@27½c; eastern,
Lime—25c.
Poultry—Turkeys, 15@19c ⅌
$4 50@5 for old and $4 50@5 fo
broilers $3@4 according to siz
doz, geese $1 75@2 25 ⅌ pair.
There is no [illegible]ation in the
[illegible] at [illegible]6¼, California ha
[illegible] 14½@15 ⅌
[illegible] jerry and m
light and extra light clear
$12@12 50 for extra prime,
mess, $20 for mess $21 for cl
clear pig's feet, $14@15 ⅌
for bbls and $6@6 50 for hf bb
$11 50@12 family beef, $18
smoked beef, 11[illegible]
dozen
Lard—Eastern, [illegible]
sizes of pkgs [illegible]
11c, pails, 11½@12 Royal do
Wool—Southern fall, 9@12c
dition, while good free moun
15c as to shrinkage heavy
16 and choice will range pro
lb eastern Oregon sells at 15
21@[illegible] for choice [illegible]
about 28@29, [illegible]
25@26c ⅌ lb.
Hides and Skins—Are qu
are paying the following rat
[illegible]
[illegible] and Mexican hides 16
⅌ lb dry calf, 19½c ⅌ lb, sa
10½c steers and cows, medi
10c salted kip, 15 to 20 lbs, 1
⅌ lb dairy calf, 75c each,
shearlings, 30@40c for short
and 75c@$1 25 apiece for lon
[illegible], green skins [illegible]
Tallow—Good qualities of
at 5¼@5½c free of packag
shipping order, refined 7½c
Meat market—Following a
carcasses from slaughteren
prime, 5@5½c medium gr
3@3½c ⅌ lb veal, large cal
7½@8½c mutton wethers
and ewes at 2½@3c ⅌ lb lar
⅌ lb for good to choice; pork
hard, 4c@4½c for soft; dresse

MARK LANE

General Review for th what Strengo

LONDON Oct 6—The Mark
of the British grain trade s
week the weather has been n
curing the remainder of outst
be two or three months bef
in a condition favorable for
the disappointing nature of
holders confident of the im
market closed firm with an
per quarter on previous rates
cial markets were very firm
consequence of demand for
an advance in some instance
quarter Trade though firm
was not active though the ad
er Large millers aware of
traneous supply, contine the
needs Foreign old winters
ed a shilling per quarter and
to ten pence
Oats were in fair deman
Flour advanced [illegible]
of English wheat during t
quarters at 46s 11 per quart
at 4[illegible]
last year Imports into t
the week ending Sept. 25 h
weights of wheat and 2,0
flour

Wheat and Flour at

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Duri
season from August to ve
bushels of wheat and fl
lantic ports, against
period of 1879 which show
the largest of [illegible] the
354,000 bushels [illegible]
of wheat and flour for
40,242 00 bushels [illegible]
year About 45 000 [illegible]
received at the seaboard
9,000 000 bushels [illegible]
be considered [illegible]
shows that at pr[illegible] farmers [illegible]
ent about selling and exporters especially [illegible]
ent about buying

Theodal Importwheat Market

CHICAGO, October in the principal capi

BABY'S FIB

Baby walking in the dark
Heard one night a big dog bark

Let her cweep she softly said
In you bed for she [illegible] fraid

Nestle close to mamma [illegible]
Baby sleeps and knows no fear

Rosy morning lights the skies
And [illegible] darling baby's eyes

Just as bright as any [illegible]
Are [illegible] darling's starry [illegible]

Just as fair as any [illegible]
Are the curls that round them play

Now when next night she waking thought
H[illegible] leave her [illegible]

And [illegible]
Of [illegible] what she said

What a little baby fib
[illegible] her tongue so glib

Don't [illegible] must be told
And [illegible] only two years old

And the night was dark and long
[illegible] was wrong—

So [illegible] the darling said
[illegible] in her little bed

[illegible]
[illegible] the night [illegible]

Came a whisper in the dark
Mamma [illegible] the [illegible] dog bark

While [illegible] the [illegible]
I'm certain [illegible]

In mamma's [illegible] all in the dark
She [illegible] she hear dog bark

—[Mrs. H Brown in Christian at Work

THE MILLER'S MAID

There is a lonely mill close beside the little hamlet of Uderf, near the Rhine shore, between the villages of Hersel and Ursel, on the left bank below Bonn. The mill is said to have been the scene of the following story

It was on Sunday morning, "ages long ago," that the miller of this mill and his whole family, went forth to hear the holy mass at the nearest church in the village of Hersel. The mill, which was also his residence, was left in charge of a servant girl named Hannchen, or Jenny, a stout-hearted lass who had long lived with him in that capacity. An infant child, of an age unfit for church, was left in her charge likewise

The girl was busily employed in preparing dinner for the return of her master and his family, when who should enter all of a sudden but an old sweetheart of hers, named Heinrich Bottelor. He was an idle, graceless fellow, whom the miller had forbidden his house, but whom Jenny liked, with amiable perversity, peculiar to her sex, only, perhaps, all the better because others gave him no countenance. She was glad to see him and she told him so, too, and although in the midst of her work, she not only got him something to eat at once, but also found time to sit and gossip, while he dispatched the food she set before him. As he ate, however, he let fall his knife.

"Pick that up, my lass," said he, in a joking way to the good natured girl

"Nay, Heinrich," she replied, "your back must be more supple than mine, for you have less work to make it stiff. I labor all day long, and you do nothing. But never mind! 'Twould go hard with me an I refused to do more than that for you, bad though you be"

This was spoken half sportively and half in good earnest for, kind hearted as the girl was, and much as she liked the scapegrace, she was too honest and industrious herself to encourage or approve of idleness and a suspicious course of life in any one else, however dear to her. She stooped down, accordingly, to pick up the knife. As she was in the act of raising, however, the treacherous villain drew a dagger from under his coat, and caught her by the nape of her neck, gripping her throat firmly with his fingers to prevent her screaming the while

"Now lass," he said, swearing out a bad oath at the same time, "where is your master's money? I'll have that or your life; so take your choice"

The terrified girl would fain have parleyed with the ruffian, but he would hear nothing she could say

"Master's money or your life, lass!" was all the answer he vouchsafed to her entreaties and adjurations. "Choose at once," was the only alternative he offered her, "the grave or the gold!"

She saw that there was no hope of mercy at his hands, and as she saw it, her native resolution awoke in her bosom. Like the generality of the gentle sex, she was timid at trifles, a scratch caused her to faint, an unwonted sound filled her soul with fear in the night. But her energies were aroused by an adequate cause, she proved as her sex have done before, that in courage, in endurance, in presence of mind and in resources for every emergency she far surpassed the bravest and coolest men

"Well, well, Heinrich," she said resignedly, "what is to be must be. But if you take the money, I shall even go along with ye. This will be no home for me any more. But ease your grip of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard; I can't move, you hug me so tight. And if I can't stir, you can't get the money, that is clear you know. Besides, time presses; and if it be done at all, it must be done quickly, as the household will shortly be back from Hersel"

The ruffian relaxed his gripe, and finally, let go his hold. Her reasons were all cogent with his cupidity

"Come," she said, "quick! quick!—no delay. The money is in master's bed-room"

She tripped up stairs, gaily as a lark, he followed closely at her heels. She led the way into her master's bed-room, and pointed out the coffer in which his money was secured.

"Here," she said, reaching him an axe which lay in the corner of the room, "this will wrench it open at once; and while you are tying it up, I shall just step to my apartment and get a few things ready for our flight, as well as my own little saving for the last five years."

The ruffian was thrown off his guard by her openness and her anxiety to accompany him. Like all egotists he deceived himself, when self-deceit was most certain to be his destruction.

"Go, lass," was all he said, "but be not long. This job will be done in a twinkling"

She disappeared at the words. He immediately broke open the chest, and was soon engaged in rummaging its contents.

As he was thus employed, however, absorbed in the contemplation of his prey, and eagerly occupied in securing it on his person, the brave-hearted girl stole down stairs on tiptoe. Creeping softly along the passage, she speedily gained the door of the chamber unseen by him, and likewise unheard. It was but the work of a moment for her to turn the key in the wards and lock him in. This done, she rushed forth to the outer door of the mill and gave the alarm. "Fly! fly!" she shrieked to the child, her master's little boy, an infant five years old, the only being within sight or sound of her. "Fly! fly to father! fly for your life. Tell him we shall all be murdered an' he hasten not back! Fly! fly"

The child who was at play before the door, at once obeyed the energetic command of the brave girl, and sped as fast as his tiny legs could carry him on the road by which he knew his parents would return from church. Hannchen cheered him onward, and inspirited his little heart as he ran

"Bless thee, boy! bless thee!" she exclaimed, in the gladness of her heart, "an' master arrives in time, I will offer up a taper on the altar of our blessed lady of the Kreutzburg by Bonn"

She sat down on the stone bench by the mill door to ease her over-excited spirit, and she wept as she sat, at the thoughts of her happy deliverance.

"Thank God!" she exclaimed; "thank God for this escape. Oh! the deadly villain! and I so fond of him, too."

A shrill whistle from the grated window of the chamber in which she had shut up the ruffian Heinrich, caught her ear, and made her start to her feet.

"Diether! Diether!" she heard him shout, "catch the child and come hither! I am fast. Come hither! Bring the boy here and kill the girl!"

She glanced hastily up at the casement from which the imprisoned villain's hand beckoned to some one in the distance and then looked anxiously after her infant emissary. The little messenger held on his way unharmed however, and she thought to herself that the alarm was a false one, raised to excite her fear and overcome her resolution. Just, however, as the child reached a hollow spot in the next field, the channel of a natural drain, then dry with the heat of summer, she saw another ruffian spring up from the bed of the drain, and catching him in his arms hasten toward the mill, in accordance with the directions of his accomplice. In a moment she perceived her danger and in a moment more she formed her future plan of proceeding. Retreating into the mill, she double-locked and bolted the door, the only apparent entrance to the edifice, every other obvious access to the interior being barred by means of strong gratings fixed against all the windows, and then took her post at an upper casement determined to await patiently either her master's return, and her consequent delivery from that dangerous position, or her own death if it were inevitable.

"Never!" said she to herself "never shall I leave my master's house a prey to such villains or permit his property to be carried off before my eyes by them while I have life and strength to defend it."

She had barely time to secure herself within when the villain without, rushing, the hapless child in one hand and a long sharp knife in the other assailed the door with kicks and curses and imprecations of the most dreadful character

"Open! and then" he cried applying the foulest epithets which the free speaking Teutonic language is so copious [illegible] the door or I'll break it open"

"If you can you may," was all the unflinching reply; "God is greater than you, and in Him I put my trust.

[illegible] that is the threat [illegible] the imprisoned ruffian above [illegible] that will bring her to her reason

Stout hearted as poor Hannchen was she quailed at this [illegible] suggestion. For a moment her resolution wavered but it was only for a moment. She saw that her death was certain if she admitted her assailant, and she knew that [illegible]. She had no reason to hope that even the life of the infant would be spared by her compliance. It was to risk all against nothing. [illegible] girl she consequently held fast in her resolve to abide as she was while life remained, or until assistance should reach her

"Open the door" shouted the villain from without accompanying his words with the vilest abuse and the fiercest imprecations. "I'll hack the whelp's limbs to pieces with my knife and then burn the mill over your head. 'Twill be a merry blaze I trow

"I put my trust in God," replied the dauntless girl "and never shall ye set foot within these walls whilst I have life to prevent ye"

The ruffian laid the infant for a moment on the sward, as he sought about for combustibles wherewith to execute his latter threat. In this search he espied, perhaps the only possible clandestine entrance to the building. It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill and was a point entirely unprotected, for the reason that the simple occupants had never supposed it feasible for any one to seek admission through such a dangerous inlet. Elated with this discovery, the ruffian returned to the infant, and tying the hands and feet of the little innocent, threw it on the ground even as the butcher will fling a lamb destined for slaughter, to await his time for slaying. He then stole back to the aperture, by which he hoped to effect an entrance. All this was unseen by the dauntless girl within

In the meantime her mind was busied with a thousand cogitations. She clearly perceived that no means would be left untried to effect an entrance, and she knew that on the exclusion of her foe depended her own existence. A thought struck her

"It is Sunday," said she to herself, "the mill never works on the Sabbath, suppose I set it going now? It can be seen far off, and happily my master, or some of the neighbors, wondering at the sight, may hasten hither to know the cause. A lucky thought," she exclaimed, "'tis God that has sent it to me"

No sooner said than done. Being all her life accustomed to mill gear, it was but the work of a moment for her to set the machinery in motion. A brisk breeze which sprang up, as it were, by the special interposition of providence, at once set the sails flying. The arms of the huge engine whirled around with fearful rapidity; the great wheel slowly revolved on its axle, the smaller gear turned and creaked and groaned, according as they came into action, and the mill was in full operation

It was that very instant that the ruffian Diether had succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture in the wall and getting safely lodged in the interior of the great drum wheel. His dismay, however, was indescribable when he began to be whirled about with its revolutions, and found that all his efforts to put a stop to the powerful machinery which set it in motion, or to extricate himself from his perilous position, were fruitless. His cries were most appalling; his shrieks were truly fearful, his oaths and imprecations were horrible to hear. Hannchen hastened to the spot and saw him caught, like a reptile as he was, in his own trap. It need not be added that she did not liberate him. She knew that he would be more frightened than hurt, if he kept within his rotary prison, and she knew, also, that unless he attempted to escape, there was no danger of his falling out of it, even though he were insensible and inanimate all the while. In the meantime the wheel went round and round, with the ruffian along with it, steadily and unceasingly, too. In vain did he promise the stout hearted girl to work her no harm; in vain did he implore her pity on his helpless condition; in vain did he pray to all the powers of heaven, and adjure all the powers of hell, to his aid. She would not hear or heed him and unheard and unheeded of them likewise muttering curses, he was whirled round and round in the untiring wheel, and until at last feeling and perception failed him, and he saw and heard no more. He fell senseless on the bottom of the engine, and even then his inanimate body continued to be whirled round and round as before, the brave girl not daring to trust to appearances, in connection with the villain, and being therefore, afraid to suspend the working of the machinery, or stop the mill gear and tackle from running at their fullest speed

A loud knocking at the door was shortly after heard, and she hastened thither. It was her master and his family, accompanied by several of their neighbors. The unaccustomed appearance of the mill sails in full swing on Sunday, had attracted their attention and they had hastened home from church to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon. The father bore his little boy in his arms. He cut the cord with which the child was bound

Hannchen in a few words told all and then the spirit which had sustained her so long and so well while the emergency lasted, forsook her at once as it passed away. She fell senseless into the arms of the miller's oldest son, and was with great difficulty revived

The machinery of the mill was at once stopped and the inanimate ruffian dragged forth from the great wheel. The other ruffian was brought down from his prison. Both were then bound and sent off to Bonn, under a strong escort, and in due course came under the hand of the town executioner

It was not long till Hannchen became a bride. The bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long and well, but previously unrequitted. They lived thenceforward happily together for many years, and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family. To the latest hour of her life this brave hearted woman would shudder as she told the tale of her danger and deliverance.

THE LITTLE MAID OF BRITTANY.

A little maid sat sunning at the door of a lowly cottage in the poorest and most peaceful village of upper Brittany. She was such a young and gentle little maid that nothing seemed to fear her, for the wild birds would come and nestle in her bosom, and even the timid deer and the bright eyed marmots would come out of the forest when she called and feed from her hand. Her eyes were blue and tender as the first spring violets, and the golden hair that hung about her sweet, fair face was silken soft and fine. Her name was Elanore, but every one called her the "Little Maid," and all the villagers loved her because she was so good and beautiful. More than that, it was well known that she was beloved by the king himself, and that he meant to make her his wife when he returned to Brittany, for he was then in the service of King Arthur Pendragon

Elanore was thinking of the king as she sat in the cottage door twisting her threads of flax, and singing softly to herself. She did not think about the honor and high state which would be hers when she was wedded to the king, and made queen and sovereign lady over half of Brittany; she only thought how noble and grand he was her own true knight, who passed by all the ladies of the land and gave his honest love to her, a simple village girl. How brave he was, how kingly and yet how kind! and how she would have loved him just as well if he had not been a king!

While she was thinking of these things there came that way a wandering minstrel with his harp and the Little Maid who was always kind to travelers, invited him to sit down and rest, and brought him a cup of water and a wheaten cake. When the minstrel had refreshed himself and thanked her for her hospitality, he inquired if she had heard the news

"What news? I have not heard any" replied the Little Maid

"King Bohort is coming home," said the minstrel

"Ah!" cried the Little Maid and clasped her hands together joyfully "that is happy news in truth. Where didst thou learn it minstrel?"

"I heard it from a knight errant who lately came from Britain," said the minstrel "and as he told me King Arthur Pendragon has lately wedded a wife and so has King Ban of Benwicke our good king's brother who rules in Lower Brittany. But King Bohort they say he loves a maid of Brittany, and that he is coming home to claim her promised hand that he may also present a bride at Arthur's court

The Little Maid smiled and turned her face away that the minstrel might not see her happy look. But when he spoke again his words were such as made her cheek turn pale

"It would be better for King Bohort and for the maid he loves that he should never set his foot in Brittany again," said the minstrel

"Minstrel minstrel! Why is that?" faltered the Little Maid

"A strange peril overtakes him whenever he returns," replied the minstrel. "The enchanter Elaures who hates the king has caused an evil weed to spring up in the very gateway of his castle which is called the Weed of Wickedness. It distils a deadly poison from its black leaves and one drop of that blistering dew should it fall would destroy him

"But that shall never be," said the Little Maid. "I will meet the king and tell him what thou hast said minstrel and give him timely warning to go not near his castle while that black weed of enchantment remains"

The minstrel answered sadly

"Alas Little Maid the weed will draw him by its fatal spell in spite of wisdom in spite of warning and sooner or later he will go to seek his doom"

"Then the weed must be destroyed" exclaimed the Little Maid.

"It can only be uprooted by the hand of a woman" returned the minstrel. "And she who shall dare to touch that fearful plant must perish by its poison

"Ah minstrel! And dost thou think there is not a woman in Brittany who loves the king so well," said the Little Maid, "that she will perish for his sake

But the minstrel did not understand her meaning and he only shook his head in doubtful wise and taking up his harp went on his way. Then the Little Maid put away her distaff and put on her cloak and hood. She called her only servant a gray half blind old man who was so slow and feeble that no one else would give him food and shelter for his service. But the Little Maid was a kind mistress and he loved her and he willingly made ready to follow her to the castle of King Bohort

The castle stood beside the sea and when the Little Maid arrived there she found a great many people gathered to await the coming of the king, for the news had reached them that he had set sail from Britain, and the ship might come in sight at any moment. They were all sorrowing and waiting for fear the king could not resist the spell which would draw him to that fatal weed growing at his castle gate. But the Little Maid said to them

"Do not fear for the king, good friends, for I am come to save him"

Now the people did not know what her purpose was, but when they saw her turn from them and go toward the castle, they began crying out to her

"Come back, Little Maid—come back, or thou wilt die! Go not near the Weed of Wickedness"

But the Little Maid would not turn back, she went swiftly forward and seized the weed with both her hands and pulled it up by the roots, unheeding the poison dew that rained upon her head, and no sooner was the weed torn from the ground than it began to shrivel and wither away and quickly turned to dust. But the poor Little Maid went into the castle all fainting and knew that she must die.

"But I would fain see the king once more and bid him farewell," she said

So she bade her old serving-man go out and watch for the first ship coming, for she said

"If the ship has white sails I shall know it is the king's and I shall live till he comes to land, but if the sails are black, it is not his and I shall die without beholding him"

The old man went out and stood on the castle wall and looked away to sea, and he beheld a ship coming in with all sails set. They were white as the driven snow, but the old man's sight was weak, and his eyes were dim with weeping for his mistress, and so it seemed to him the sails were black

"Ah, me! Then I shall never see my love Bohort, in this world," said the Little Maid

Then the king's sister who was a holy woman, came and knelt down beside the Little Maid, and said to her

"Little Maid thou hast given thy life for the king, but unless thou wilt speak some parting words to comfort him, I fear the loss of thee will break his heart"

"Tell the king," said the Little Maid "I died to save him from the Weed of Wickedness and my death will be in vain if he every yields himself to any wicked purpose in all his life to come. Tell him to shun evil things and cast away all evil thoughts and keep his heart free from sin till it shall please God to call him from this world. And tell him to be a true knight to all the poor and friendless for my sake, and at last we shall meet in heaven"

So saying the Little Maid crossed her hands upon her breast, and her pure spirit passed away from earth. When the white ship came in King Bohort landed and his people welcomed him with joy but he perceived that his best friends looked sorrowful and when he came to his castle his sister and all the household met him with tears instead of smiles. He desired to know the cause of this and so they told him the Little Maid was dead. Oh, then the king was stricken to the heart! He covered his face and wept aloud with grief out of measure

"Woe is me that I have lost thee, my Little Maid!" he cried "And now, since thou died for me I will die also, for I shall never have any joy of my life without thee!"

But the king's sister—the saintly woman—took him by the hand and said

"Nay, my brother! if it please Heaven, thou wilt not die until thou hast done many a knightly deed for the sake of thy Little Maid. Listen, Bohort, and hear her last message to thee."

Then she told him all that the Little Maid had said, and while he listened his sorrow was consoled, and a great light was in his eyes at last.

"Good sister, thou art right," said he "My Little Maid has left me a life-long mission to be wrought for her sweet sake, and, by the honor of a true knight, I will be faithful to her service, as never true knight was faithful to his lady"

And ever after, from that day forth, King Bohort of Brittany became the champion of all the friendless, and the friend to the poor and lowly. He never drew his sword but in a righteous cause, and never sheathed it till he gained the victory. He lived a life so pure and so upright that all men called him the "Good Sir Bohort" and no king that ever wore a crown was more beloved than he

POLITICAL POINTS.

Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Nothing prevented English from being a rebel in arms against the government of the United States but his geographical position and the strong hand of Indiana's war governor."

It may occur to thinking voters that it is not what Hancock did at Gettysburg seventeen years ago that is of importance in this campaign but what the democratic party has been doing and wants to do at Washington

John G Whittier has written a brief letter, in which, while according all praise to Gen Hancock for his personal qualities, he declares that he cannot support a candidate "who can only be elected by compromises with the greenback heresy and the violent suppression by fraud and violence of the vote of the colored citizens of the southern states"

McClellan was at one time the idol of the army of the Potomac. He was "Little Mac" and the "American Napoleon." He was commander-in-chief of the great army in which Hancock was a subordinate. Yet, when he came before the country as the democratic candidate for the presidency, he received but an insignificant proportion of the soldier vote

On July 3d, 1863, Hancock telegraphed Meade that "the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault and have gained a great victory." One year afterward the Chicago democratic convention resolved that "after four years of failure to restore the union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate steps be made for a cessation of hostilities." Which party is it that has endeavored to tarnish Hancock's military record?

An exhaustive discussion of the credit mobilier scandal regarding Garfield is made by the Springfield *Republican* which comes to the conclusion that Garfield the man, stands the test of scrutiny, as his eighteen years of splendid service in congress are carefully gone over and those open to conviction are reaching the *Republican's* conclusion that in the credit mobilier accusation the greatest of the lot it is more reasonable to credit Oakes Ames, the principal witness against Garfield with a confounded memory, than to believe that Garfield perjured himself"

YESTERDAY

It only seems like yesterday
Why beats this heart [illegible] now
And those bright dreams of love and hope
Are in the far off long ago
[illegible]
My love [illegible] linked to yesterday

It only seems but yesterday
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
All the [illegible]
With that [illegible]

[illegible]
A kindly [illegible]
But what [illegible] heart
[illegible]
[illegible] that led [illegible] way
In that [illegible] far off [illegible]

I wander [illegible]
[illegible]
My life [illegible] dream
[illegible]
[illegible]
With that [illegible]

Ah well [illegible] now
And [illegible]
[illegible]
Nor [illegible]
I know that [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
The yesterday will be to-day

—Good Words

THE WHITE HOUSE.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS PRESENT OCCUPANTS

The Management of the National Executive Mansion under President and Mrs Hayes.

In the narrative of the presidents and their wives it is a meritorious and memorable fact that no historical pen has ever chronicled a single instance of a breach of marital ties, nor a whisper of slander has ever been heard or uttered against the domestic character of any of these worthy personages. Connubial peace and conjugal attachment have been the record of impartial chroniclers. President Hayes and his wife are a brilliant type and a glorious illustration of mutual harmony and attachment. The gem of pure affection shines brightly in the bridal ring; the jewel that soon drops out in modern wedding circlets, with this happy couple has never lost any of its pristine beauty. An anecdote is told of the president during his wife's absence in Ohio, to an inquiry of how he was doing he playfully replied, "Oh! I'm miserable throughout the day, as it is proper for a man to feel while his wife is away"

The celebration of the silver wedding of Rutherford B Hayes and Lucy Webb on Christmas day, 1877, was an uncommon event of the white house. For a quarter of a century this worthy couple have enjoyed together uninterrupted happiness. A peep into the inner sanctuary of the white house chambers reveals a family who possess all of the traits of tenderness and kindness, that are inexpressibly charming in all the dear relationship of kinsfolk. No jars, no wrangles, only predominating studied preservation of personal prerogatives and an interest in the promotion of each other's welfare and prosperity. The marriage wreath has been worn for a score and five years, and its flowers are still fresh and fair. In the family homestead the evergreen garlands of parental love and filial affection are the clusters that hang on every wall. This gathering of old friends, familiar faces, and with some of the guests of the first joyous ceremonies, was not only a joyous occasion but a pleasant reunion

A niece of Mrs Hayes was married from the white house. Mrs Hayes showed admirable wisdom and practical common sense in desiring that no allusion should be made to the event by the press of the bridal trousseau. Presents were not on exhibition, even to family acquaintances, because such descriptions encourage many a lady of moderate circumstances to be moved to extravagance, leading her to think that on account of her wedding outfit she must purchase such articles as would meet the approval of the readers of newspapers. Five of the young ladies who were residents or guests at the white house have been married since Mrs. Hayes' first year of her occupation of this residence. During their married life the crape on the door has been seldom seen, the weeds of mourning not often worn, the funeral toll of the church bell has been seldom heard

Both Mr and Mrs Hayes possess a pre-eminent sense of divine omniscience and omnipresence. It would be impossible for either of them to be otherwise than devoted to the interests and prosperity of all whom they classify as friends as well as to themselves. It is remarkable the youthfulness they both seem to display, the parents of eight children verging on the winter side of years, still young and joyous. Time's finger has touched them unruthlessly, left no deep scar nor marks on their serene lives. Some persons seem never to grow old, even when the silver gray threads appear among their hair but are lively and sprightly in feeling and action till their hands are crossed in death. President Hayes and his unexceptionable wife are claimants for this honor, for they are of the fortunate few. Mrs Hayes has done much if not more than any of the former white house matrons, to render it cheerful by endeavors to make all guests and visitors pleased and happy. Her mode and management are without precedent. She is fond of flowers. Her favorites out of all the profusion of the conservatories are the double white jessamine and fern, the rarest known, soft, silky and delicate in tint. One of her customary orders is to have fresh bouquets placed in the red room every evening so that she may give them to visitors. There is always an overabundance, a profusion of flowers just in bloom, in the conservatories. She often sends flowers to homes where she knows there is sickness or sorrow. While presiding as mistress here she aims at no fanciful, extraordinary style of etiquette. She believes all ladies and gentlemen understand polite formalities and good breeding. She contends that it was her husband who was elected president, and who has by his election assumed the high functions of that office. At receptions and state dinners she has neither his power nor his rights, he belongs to the people for four years, she is merely his assistant and help-mee. Mrs Hayes is the development and organization of a comely, educated western woman. She has a great liking for the white house, and any talk of a new residence for coming presidents seems inappropriate to her. These are her sentiments: "I could not wish to exchange this for any other. I think it is beautiful. To give more room for family uses it would be better to remove the offices. I love the house for associations that no other could have." When she showed an old friend through the large popular rooms, she exclaimed, "No matter what they build they'll never have rooms like these"

A considerate, thoughtful act of Mrs. Hayes was an invitation to Mrs John Tyler, when she heard of her presence in Washington, to receive with her the following Saturday. Mrs. Grant had neglected to give this ex-president's widow an invitation to her daughter Nellie's wedding. As Mrs Hayes and Mrs. Tyler stood together it was a matter of observation that they were not unlike. Mrs Tyler was the elder by a score of years, but has the same expression which forms the charm of Mrs. Hayes' countenance. Both have black hair, worn in glossy bands on temples and cheeks; both have suavity of manner, are fluent and affable in conversation. The types of an eastern and a western state cultured, high-born republican dames

An effort is being made to have the portrait of Mrs Hayes finely painted by an eminent artist, afterward to be hung upon the walls of the white house, as a testimonial of her constant advocacy of temperance principles and her wholesome practice of the exclusion of wine and strong drink from the table of the president's dining room. This is to be the offering of the women of America, the surplus money to be appropriated for the progress of temperance. Many mothers, wives daughters and sisters owe Mrs Hayes a debt of gratitude for the noble courage and determined firmness in this abandonment of the convivial beverage, the fashionable custom of modern society, from the feasts of the white house. An army of sufferers' prayers and benedictions have been heard before heaven's high throne asking blessings for this christian woman. It is said that since Mr and Mrs. Hayes entered the white house, the sale of liquor in Washington had greatly decreased and there had been less of private and public drinking. Who does not dread and fear that another incumbent for Washington's chair should follow an opposite course? Again the rumble of the wine glasses be heard, and the black bottle of foreign brands of liquor be again seen at state dinners and suppers of this new temperance mansion, which has been for four years fully purified by the steady adherence of Mrs. Hayes to total abstinence and its necessary requisites

Mrs Thompson a widow lady who presented the nation with Carpenter's valuable painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," valued at $25,000, spends her immense income in charitable objects to the exclusion of self indulgence and to an enormous extent of self denial and is a woman of most extensive philanthropy and uncommon benevolence. When in Washington, a winter or two ago she was entertained at the white house. After her visit she sent Mrs Hayes a diamond pin in the shape of an eagle. Mrs Hayes wore it twice in honor of the giver and then sent it back expressing her gratitude [illegible] as the wife of the president, she felt obliged to decline all presents. Mrs Hayes was the first lady in Washington who called on Senator Bruce's bride the colored senator's lady. Her example was followed by many of the congressmen's wives and daughters. A noble example of the wholesome principle of all men are free and equal

President Hayes is fond of scrap books. He makes up one at least a year. He takes great interest in the history of the white house. Whenever he finds anything which relates to it he preserves it in a scrap book. As inexplicable as it may seem there never has been any provision made, or any means devised whereby the record of this executive mansion were taken care of or kept undestroyed. If any one about the white house chooses to appropriate them for special pleasure at the end of the administration no one would interfere or call for them. Many an important and valuable document has thus disappeared. Mr Hayes has taken an interest in this matter. Gen Grant told him when he came to the white house he found it stripped of official papers and records. In the exploration of the garret the present incumbent has found [illegible] manuscripts belonging to former presidents. He has taken possession of them with the purpose of caring for them. [illegible] should [illegible] honorable precedent [illegible] important and useful nation[al] [illegible] and correspondence. A receptacle for the reception and safety of such invaluable papers ought to be speedily supplied by the government

President Hayes has some relatives still residents of Vermont. About three summers ago he went to visit them. On his tour there he slept under a silk quilt that had covered George Washington. In his hotel bedroom, there was the identical wash basin Andrew Jackson had used for his toilet. He signed the first joint resolution of congress, since his accession to the presidency, Saturday, November 9th, 1877. The gold pen with which he affixed his signature, he presented to representative Rainey, of South Carolina.

Some grumblers complain of departures from former presidential customs. That in some instances, where public curiosity is anxious to find out all about passing events in the white house there is a difficulty in procuring the proper information no means of gaining admission through the main door, to reconnoitre or scan the interior chambers and their inmates. On a recent new year's day orders were given that well accredited press reporters were to be spectators only, being allowed merely to stand around the entrance. If possessed of a special card, the bearer could pass in, a few feet inside of the vestibule, but not to enter into the hall. This exclusion caused the correspondents to express indignation, to write against the unexpected denial, with sharpened pens dipped in the ink of wormwood and gall. Only during family receptions, and social gatherings should the mansion, maintained by the people's money, be inaccessible to citizens. Working men and women of all grades and occupations, have absolute human rights and should never doubt that the president and his wife have not fellow feeling and fellow sympathy for them in their continuous toils. The white house door must ever stand ajar for them. The dear old flag can never be folded up, but must always fly broadcast over the people. The American eagle's wings are always spread out wide to shelter every rank and class of persons, Indian and negro, natives or foreigners, rich or poor

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

[illegible]

TAILORING, CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods
AND
Hat House.
91 First Street.

New and Elegant Fall and Winter Stock.

Tailoring Department.
We have the Largest Stock of French English and American Suitings in Oregon, which we will make up to order in the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.

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Clothing Department.
Our new stock of Clothing, all the Latest Styles of ULSTERS, OVERCOATS WORSTED SUITS, for Men, Youths and Boys, is the best we ever opened, and are marked down to prices to suit all. If you want GOOD Clothing for little money go to

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We offer you all the Latest Styles of the Season. Hats and Caps for Men, Youths, Boys and Children. If you want Hats at bed-rock prices go to

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Embraces the most complete stock in every detail, and will be sold Lower than at any other house in Oregon. FINE SHIRTS made to order and a perfect fit warranted.

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MUSIC STORE
AND
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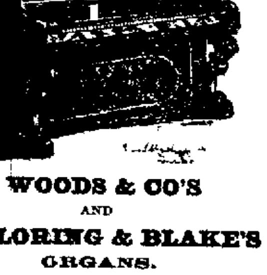
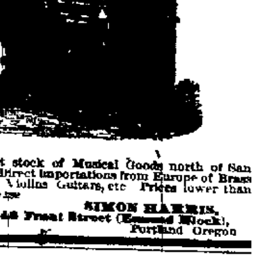


GEO. WOODS & CO'S
AND
LORING & BLAKE'S
ORGANS.



The largest stock of Musical Goods north of San Francisco. Direct importations from Europe of Brass Instruments Violins Guitars, etc. Prices lower than any other house
SIMON HARRIS,
148 Front Street (Esmond Block), Portland Oregon
63

SEALY, MASON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. F. SITES & CO.
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS, PURE COFFEES AND SPICES.
A First Class Assortment of CHOICE FANCY and STAPLE
GROCERIES
Always on hand.
Coffees, Fresh, Roasted and Ground on the premises daily, or to order, at the
Red Front Grocery,
147 FIRST STREET,
Between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention

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HOP GROWERS.
KOSHLAND BROS.,
34 NORTH FRONT ST
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE HOP GROWers of Oregon and Washington Territory that they have just received 100 000 yards of HOP BURLAP (24 oz to the yard) which they will sell at the lowest market price. They also keep TWINE constantly on hand. Hops taken on consignment and liberal cash advances made thereon. sull1d2m

TIMOTHY SEED.
15,000 lbs. No 1 for sale by
EVERDING & FARRELL

CARPETS:

S[illegible]
Have just received a large assortment of
Carpets of the Latest Designs—New Styles, Best Patterns.
Also LINOLIUM and OIL CLOTH LACE CURTAINS. Also Coverings for Parlor Suits to match Carpets, in Raw and Spun Silks.
Fine Parlor and Bedroom Furniture made a specialty
FIRST AND FRONT STS.,
Between Morrison and Yamhill

FREIGHT FOR SPOKANE and PALOUSE REGIONS.
W. B. SPRAGUE. W. A. FAIRWEATHER.
SPRAGUE & FAIRWEATHER,
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Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Dealers in General Merchandise.
Prompt attention given to receiving storing and forwarding Freight for Spokane Falls, Medical Lake Crab Creek Pine Grove Colville Coeur d'Alene and all points in the Spokane and Upper Palouse regions.
Ainsworth is now the head of navigation for the O R. and N Co. boats. Shippers will save time and money by taking the new route via N P R R.
Mark Goods care S.&F. A.
oldtf SPRAGUE & FAIRWEATHER.

NEW BOOKS
Constantly arriving at
J. K. GILL & CO'S.
"THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE," a sequel to the "Fool's Errand."
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All the New Books received immediately upon publication.

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WHEAT AND OTHER FREIGHT WILL BE received at the Large Warehouse of the Astoria Fishery
2500 TONS CAPACITY,
At the extremely low rate of
12½ Cents per Ton per Month
Handling at expense of owner
N. B.—No Wharfage will be charged vessels loading and unloading into this dock.
oddtw M. C. KINNEY Agent Astoria Oregon

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ALBERT BARTSCH, Piano Maker, Tuner and Repairer, has moved his place of business to 93 MORRISON ST, where he will be pleased to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing of Pianos and Organs. oddtf

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Northern,
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EDWARD BALL, Manager

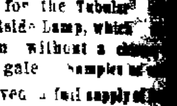
OREGON
(ALSO WASHINGTON T
NEW ZEA
Insurance
FIRE AND
Capital
WITH
Un-limited Liability of
W. F.

INCORPORATED
Home Mutual
OF CALIFORNIA
FIRE
Losses Paid,
Losses Paid in Oregon
In Six Years,
OREGON
GEO. L. STORY,
Southeast corner First
[illegible] Ladd & Tilton
PORTLAND

Commercial
OF CALIFORNIA
FIRE AND
PORTLAND AGENCY
J. W. G. COTTER

SEATTLE D
Hotels—
NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, L.
Largest [illegible] the city [illegible]
newly [illegible] Free Coach
Professional
STRUVE [illegible] & LEARY
collection [illegible]
Oregon [illegible]
Manufacture
STETSON & POST manufacture
and finished lumber
Hardware
HUGH McALEER & CO

IN ADDITION to our
Lamps, Chandeliers,
Chimneys, Crockery,
Ware, we have been
agents for the Tubular
and Outside Lamp, which
to burn without a
fiercest gale [illegible]
Received a full supply of
Ordinary Flower Pots,
Ornaments at very low



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The Great Stomach
Cure. The Mexican
Kidney and Bladder
Physicians and Chemists
ator of the system
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F. [illegible]
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SEAL ENG
Notarial, Lodge and C
Steel Letters,
Steel Stamps,

All kinds of Engraving
Drawing for [illegible]

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SAFES
DuBOIS &
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E. N. WILLIAMS

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FLOUR AND W
Constantly on
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FAMILY AND SUPERFINE
BRAN SHORTS
A. W. KINNEY,
BRANCH OFFICE
B and Front Sts. Portland
0613

SPEECH OF SENATO

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ORDERS LEFT AT A
Esmond Block
au3tm

[illegible] the rule [illegible] for w
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this valley for some [illegible]

O2 —No 63 First street between Oak and Pine
Office Hours—From 10 to 12 A M , 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P M
All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr Paul M [illegible] & Co, Portland Oregon

[illegible] of Pianos and Organs.
OREGON [illegible] PIANO
[illegible]
[illegible] Dan [illegible] Washington

Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits
Has removed to his old stand,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
And will be glad to see all his old customers and the public generally

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Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Pattern Making, Blacksmithing and Repairing done promptly

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...rance Company,
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...E AND MARINE.
...al $750,000
...ffice for Oregon—102 First St., Portland Oregon,
W S CALDWELL, Agent.

Insurance Agency
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...don and Liverpool.
...n Oregon $300,000
...ts Exceed Thirty-Eight Millions Hundred and Eighty-Nine D llars $38,789,000
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CORBITT & MACLEAY General Agents
...D BALL Manager

...EGON BRANCH
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...al WITH ,000,000
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W F BROWN Manager

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Mutual Insurance
OF CALIFORNIA.
...IRE ONLY.
Paid Since Organiz'n $1,334,832
Paid in Oregon ...x Years, - $162,363
...ON BRANCH OFFICE,
...L. STORY, Manager,
...t corner First and Stark Sts
...pposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank.
PORTLAND OREGON.

...mercial Ins. Co
OF CALIFORNIA.
...E AND MARINE
...ND AGENCY—102 FIRST ST
...W. G COFFRAN Agent

...TLE DIRECTORY.
Hotels—Restaurants
...LAND HOUSE, L C Harmon proprietor ...otel in the city centrally located ...rnished Free Coach to and from house.
Professional.
...HAINES & LEARY Attorneys at Law ...n office Commissioners of Deeds for ...d California
Manufacturers.
...& POST manufacture all kinds rough ...hed lumber windows doors and blinds
Hardware.
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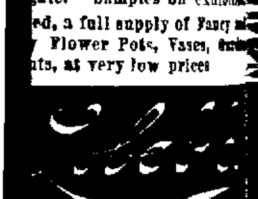

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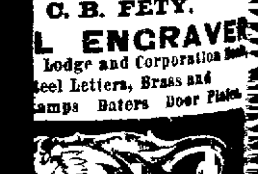

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SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING

Concluded from Second Page

... I am moved to refer to it by the wholly groundless assertion in regard to it now making the rounds of party journals. The fashion of this assertion seems to have been set by Mr Randall the speaker of the house of representatives. Mr Randall is one of the ablest and most intelligent as he is one of the most courageous men of his party and I speak of him with much respect. In several speeches he has taken up the matter of southern claims, always to say that they are barred by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution. It puzzles me to see how so discerning a man can have fallen into such an error. The proceedings over which he presides constantly refute the assertion.

In the fourteenth amendment stand these words, "Neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." The claims which stand in staggering totals in bills already before congress and in other bills still in waiting are not touched by this section of the constitution.

For example, it is insisted that the direct tax imposed by the nation on all states in ... should as to the seceded states be refunded. The amount claimed is $2 43[illegible] 110. Again it is said the war tax laid on cotton should be refunded. The argument is that cotton like wheat and corn, is a product of the earth and as wheat and corn were not taxed and therefore cotton should not have been taxed. There is plausibility in this but petroleum is a product of the earth also and that was taxed not only during the war but afterward, and yet Pennsylvania has never asked that the money should be refunded. The amount of cotton tax claimed is $170 [illegible]000.

Again buildings were occupied crops were swept off fences and wood were burned provisions were consumed, edifices were demolished and regions laid waste by the armies of the union. The total of such claims dizzies arithmetic. These are not debts or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion. Confessedly not in aid of rebellion. They are claims because of acts done to crush rebellion. The constitutional amendment does not come within gunshot of them.

The error of the distinguished speaker is the more puzzling because as reported he said in another part of his address recently that the republican majority in congress had paid [illegible],000,000 of such claims. This I presume true if he means that republicans have voted to pay union men whose property was taken for public use the value of the property so taken. But whether correct in the amount or not, he is certainly correct in saying that a large sum has been so paid. Does not this certainly show that such claims are not excluded by the constitution? If they were so excluded, surely the law-making power would not have been so stupid or wicked as to pay them year after year, and this without any member of either house ever suggesting that the constitution stood in the way. These appropriations for southern claims also throw light on the question whether republican action in congress has been hostile and cruel to the south. The laws on the subject enacted by the republicans made the loyalty of the claimant a *sine qua non*, and the democrats have repeatedly sought to repeal the loyalty test and bills for that purpose are now pending. There can be little doubt that the way is wide open to all the southern claims which a majority can be found to vote for and a president to sign.

[illegible] IMPROVEMENTS.

There is so little question that large and increasing sums are plucked from the treasury in the river and harbor bills to improve small southern streams and runs, so wholly local and of no possible use as channels of national commerce. The creeks and streams and ponds thus improved at the general expense, some of them cannot be found marked on the map and all of them are put into appropriation bills for the pecuniary or political advantage of individuals and corporations.

The erection of public buildings for courts and offices, and the like, at the national cost is another serious and increasing drain on the treasury. From small places where no such expenditure is needed come applications for public buildings many of them have recently passed the senate. One place in North Carolina where a public building was voted has not more than 2500 inhabitants. No one at all familiar with the facts can doubt that, with full democratic swing the doors of the treasury will open, and countless streams will run south and empty into the pockets of no end of expectants.

Which ever way we turn reasons rise up [illegible] for keeping the staff in the hands of those who have vastly most at stake in the [illegible] preservation of the government, [illegible] and its laws. Those with the least stake fought for one-half the government and now the question is whether we [illegible] give them both halves. The democrats have had possession of one house for four years, and of both houses [illegible] helpful thing has been [illegible]? They have stricken some [illegible] whisky and tobacco? [illegible] by revolutionary means [illegible] and to [illegible] government in order to overthrow [illegible] laws. What else? I [illegible]

[illegible] DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY

It is said that the democracy have reduced appropriations. I do not so understand it. The claim of economy is no better than a juggle. Here are the exact figures year by year, republican and democratic, of sums [illegible] appropriated for current expenses, stated in currency and gold

Fiscal Year	Currency	Gold
(Republican)	$172,290 7[illegible]	[illegible]
(Republican)	1[illegible] 017 7[illegible]	[illegible] 28
(Republican)	14[illegible] 714,940 81	129,[illegible],713 06
(Democratic)	13[illegible],422,016 62	115 061 104 12
(Democratic)	[illegible] 18	85,226 416 58
(Democratic)	172,016 809 21	171,672 775 59
(Democratic)	1[illegible] 404,843 78	162,404 847 78
(Democratic)	164,118,212 64	164,118,212 64

It will be seen that under a republican majority appropriations steadily decreased down to democratic accession in 1877. In that year the democrats continued reductions, omitting, however, needed appropriations. In their second year—the year preceding congressional elections—they badly failed to provide for many obvious and inevitable appropriations. This was exposed on the spot as an electioneering device but the figures went forth and had their effect. There they stand in the tables of 1878 a great apparent saving, loudly bragged of at the time. But as everybody familiar with the working of the government knew it must be, the pretended saving had been purposely left out of the regular appropriation bills came in as deficiencies after the election, at the next session. So [illegible] the proof in the tables of [illegible] appropriations that year were greater than in 1876, the last year of [illegible] greater in currency by $24 [illegible] greater in gold by $41 979 957 56 [illegible] the appropriations exceeded the [illegible] year more than fifteen millions. [illegible] year they are considerably [illegible] both years appropriations [illegible] omitted in cases in which [illegible] to be supplied at the next session.

[illegible] WORK OF RESUMPTION

[illegible] of the facts, bald and arrant as [illegible], the country is gravely told of [illegible] democratic economies and it now [illegible] to be stated that the resumption of [illegible] was really brought about by [illegible] of a democratic congress. If a [illegible] to be sailed on the sea of fiction the [illegible] of this statement would surely take [illegible]

The resumption of specie payments was a [illegible] achievement. The credit of it [illegible] to some party and to that party future generations will look back with grateful [illegible]. Whoever would know the truth [illegible] can easily do so.

[illegible] the war we had afloat well toward a [illegible] millions of paper currency. It [illegible] in value from 38 to 70 cents in the [illegible]. The public debt was more than [illegible] eight hundred millions and more [illegible] three hundred millions of it [illegible] interest. The annual interest charge [illegible] hundred and fifty millions. The first [illegible] election afterward was in 1868. [illegible], of course, arrayed themselves [illegible] the greatest financial issue which has ever [illegible] in this country, or perhaps in any [illegible]. The question was, what should be [illegible] with the colossal debt inflicted by the [illegible], and with the sea of paper promises [illegible] had been compelled to put out. The [illegible] party pronounced for repudiation. [illegible] declaration was covert and indirect but [illegible] repudiation. They resolved that all [illegible] should be paid in paper promises unless the obligation expressly on its face said otherwise, or unless the law mentioned that coin should be paid. They resolved that government bonds and all other securities should be taxed. They resolved that every species of property should be taxed and taxed at its real value. They resolved that there should be but one currency for the government and the bondholder. Taken together these declarations were plain repudiation.

Nobody pretended that the obligations of the government were payable in honest money for the reasons which alone could allow them to be so paid under the democratic resolution. Had their payment in honest money been specified literally and technically in the way required by the resolution there would have been no efficacy of meaning in such a resolve, and declaring that the bondholder should have only the same currency that the government received clearly and conclusively meant that payment of bonds was to be made in legal tender notes.

The bonds had been sold on an express agreement that they should never be taxed and exemption from taxation had entered into the transaction and been discounted as an element of value and paid for in the price given for the bonds. To tax not only the bonds, but every species of property at its real value would have taxed a barrel of flour as well as a barrel of whisky would have taxed land and all else. Such a scheme would not only have worn a frontlet of repudiation but would have thrown into chaos the whole revenue and business of the country. This was the democratic position.

THE REPUBLICANS TAKE THEIR STAND

The republicans in their national convention declared two things. First that repudiation is a national crime and that every debt must be paid to the uttermost not according to the letter but the spirit of the law. Second that the wise course was to improve our credit so as to refund our bonded debt at lower interest and that this could not be done if repudiation open or covert partial or total was threatened or suspected. On this platform General Grant was elected. His first presidential syllable was spoken on the portico of the capitol to assembled thousands and spoken with lips which only an instant before had touched the Bible to solemnize an oath of faithfulness in office. In his inaugural address then delivered, stand these words:

> A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the union. The payment of this debt, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

This significant declaration produced a deep sensation. Both houses of congress were republican. Immediately a bill was introduced in each house "to strengthen the public credit." In less than a fortnight it had passed both houses and was approved by President Grant March 18 1869. It was the first act he ever signed. It declared that "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and of all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations had expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver * * * And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

THE DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPTS TO RUIN THE NATION'S CREDIT

This bill was resisted by the solid democracy in both houses. They voted against it, they voted against considering it, they voted for amendments to pervert and reverse its meaning. Senator Thurman of Ohio moved to add to it "Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to obligations called 5 20 bonds." Every democratic senator present voted for his every republican voted against it. The 5-20 bonds then constituted the great bulk of the public debt and this proviso would have frustrated and vitiated the whole act. Senator Davis of Kentucky moved to amend so as to scale down the bonds to the coin value at the time of the currency received for them. This was supported by the democrats Senator Bayard of Delaware, among others, speaking in its favor. Senator Vickers of Maryland, moved to amend so as to prevent coin ever being purchased to be used to pay bonds. Senator Bayard denounced the bill as wrong, unwise and as a "stock jobbing operation." After all this the bill passed and not one democrat voted for it in either house.

The next step in this progress was the funding act of July, 1870—the act authorizing the redemption of the 5 20 or 6 per cent bonds by negotiating bonds bearing lower interest. All the democrats resisted this bill also, and voted against it. Exempting the new bonds from taxation was opposed. In the senate, Mr Bayard moved to strike out the provision and subject the bonds to taxation all the democrats voted for it. Again, Mr Bayard moved an amendment to bring back the state banking system, and all the democrats voted for that also. The bill was at length carried by republican votes. By this time our currency had much appreciated, and funding at lower interest began.

GENERAL GRANT'S GREAT VETO

In 1874 by a vote not democratic alone an inflation bill made its way through both houses. The bill proposed to keep out permanently twenty-six millions of legal-tender notes belonging to the treasury reserve which had been put out temporarily during the panic of 1873, and to put out eight millions more. The suffering produced by the panic drove many republicans into the support of this measure as an experiment and expedient for relief. The pressure upon President Grant to induce him to sign it exceeded anything of the kind I have ever witnessed. Men who should have upheld his hands, not only threw their weight upon him but industriously criticised and even ridiculed his venturing to set up his opinion against a majority in such a crisis. He vetoed the bill however. In his message returning it unsigned he referred to the declaration of the republican party, to his inaugural, to the act of 1869 already cited and he said the proposed act would violate faith and he was against it. This happened on the 22d day of April, 1874.

About a month later a conversation occurred one evening between the president and his chief adviser Secretary Fish, and others about the wise course out of the increased difficulties which had come from the disasters of the year before. One of those present at this conversation was Senator Jones, of Nevada. So struck was he with the views expressed by President Grant that the next day (June 4 1874) he by letter requested that the substance of them should be put in writing and a copy sent him. This was done and the memorandum made by the president was handed about among members of the two houses and afterward found its way into print.

Here it is. It is the foreshadow of the resumption act to which the veto had paved the way. I read two passages:

> I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe further that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time after resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world. The peculiar mode selected to bring about a restoration of the specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some plan be devised the time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. * * I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any assistant treasurer and that all the currency so redeemed should be cancelled and never reissued. To effect this it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold bearing such interest as would command par in gold to be put out by the treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption.

THE RESUMPTION ACT

It was not long before this advice found the form of law. A committee composed wholly of republican senators of whom I was myself one prepared the bill now known as the resumption act. It was not the work of any one senator nor did it express literally and in full perhaps, the views of any single member of the committee. It was submitted to every republican member of the senate, and every one after consideration determined to vote for it. It was brought forward in the senate and every republican senator did vote for it. Every democratic senator present voted against it. It went to the house and there encountered a solid democratic opposition but it was carried by republican votes. President Grant promptly signed it. It fixed the 1st of January 1879 for the resumption of specie payments and when the day came as noiselessly and naturally as night melts into day specie payments were resumed.

The adoption of this bill for resumption is easier told than it was done. The democracy rose as one man in both houses against it. It was denounced as an absurdity and a sham and was called many wild and uncleanly names. Senator Thurman, Senator Bayard and other democratic senators vehemently opposed it. This was in January 1875.

Immediately democrats of all shades including the greenbacker the country over opened fire on the act. The next year the democratic party met in national convention at St Louis. There the republican party was denounced for enacting hindrances to a return to specie payments. The climax of the resolution was in these words: "As such hindrance we denounce the resumption act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal." Mr Tilden the nominee of the convention in his letter of acceptance stood up to the platform and fulminated against the act and throughout the canvass reasons were given which no man could number why resumption never would never could take place under such a law. At the next session repeal bills were brought forward and the democrats voted for them separately and as riders to appropriation bills.

Meanwhile the world seeing that we meant to be honest after all notwithstanding repudiation at the south and threats in the north and various declarations in national conventions it became easy to negotiate 4½ and 4 per cent bonds at par and above par. This was done and the debt has melted away at the rate of two millions a month; the interest charge has been reduced one half and when the bonds of high interest rate still outstanding fall due in 1881 and afterward, they also will be replaced by 4 or 3 65 per cent bonds and then the interest charge will fall much lower still.

This all looks pretty well—very well by the side of the exploits of the last democratic administration—Mr Buchanan's—which increased the debt tenfold in time of peace paid 12 per cent interest on treasury notes and sold 6 per cent twenty year bonds for 89 cents on the dollar. It is well to add that during the last five years of their congressional control the republicans dismissed one hundred and twenty millions of annual taxes, thirty-one millions of tariff duties and eighty-nine millions of internal revenue.

I hold up the record since 1860 when the bloody drama of the rebellion opened, and I say that the democratic party has been wrong and beaten on all the great issues of the country.

A STRANGE TIME TO CRY FOR "A CHANGE"

A triumphant nationality—a regenerated constitution—a free republic—an unbroken country—untarnished credit—solvent finances—unparalleled prosperity—all these are ours despite the policy and the efforts of the democratic party.

Along with the amazing improvement in the national finances we have amazing individual thrift on every side. In every walk of life new activity is felt. Labor agriculture, manufactures, commerce enterprises and investments, all are flourishing, content and hopeful. But in the midst of this harmony and encouragement comes a harsh discord crying "Give us a change — anything for a change." This is not a bearing year for a change. Every other crop is good but not the crop of "change"—that crop is good only when the rest are bad. The country does not need or wish the change proposed, and the pressing invitation of our democratic friends is much like "will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly." A good natured but firm "No I thank you" will be the response at the polls.

STRONG WORDS FOR THE CANDIDATES

The candidates we support besides being republicans are largely fitted for the stations which await them.

Some service with him in congress has made me well acquainted with Gen Garfield. That he has the intelligence experience and habits of mind which fit a man for the presidential office I think I know. Without early advantages he years ago achieved prominence among the leading men in public life and that prominence he has maintained ever since in all the collisions between individuals and parties. That he is competent to the duties before him there seems to me no reason to doubt.

Of Gen Arthur it seems needless here to speak. Most of you know him and all who know him know a high-souled honorable man—honorable in every position in which he ever stood—a man to be trusted in every relation of life. If the character, the popularity and personality of a candidate can add strength to the republican cause, Gen Arthur will add that strength wherever he is known and most where he is best known.

Upon its record and its candidates the republican party asks the country's approval, and stands ready to avow its purposes for the future. It proposes to rebuild our commercial marine, driven from the sea by confederate cruisers, aided and abetted by foreign hostility. It proposes to foster labor, industry and enterprise. It proposes to stand for education, humanity and progress. It proposes to administer the government honestly, to preserve amity with all the world, observing our own obligations with others and seeing that others observe theirs with us, to protect every citizen of whatever birth or color in his rights and equality before the law, including his right to vote and to be counted to uphold the public credit and the sanctity of engagements, and by doing these things the republican party proposes to assure to industry, humanity and civilization in America the amplest welcome and the safest home.

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2 button French Kid Gloves 50c, worth $1.

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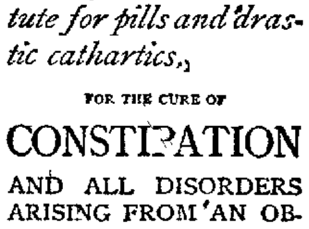

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It gives us pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the city and vicinity that as an earnest of our determination to meet the wants of our steady patrons and others, in the midst of our rapidly increasing business we have secured through the efforts of W P Olds Esq while at San Francisco the services of MADAME T B BUTLER to assist MRS MINVIL in the Cutting and Fitting Department. She holds a patent for a peculiar system, which works perfectly in the simplest details. We have also engaged three additional FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS. Thus do we offer to the Ladies of this city and vicinity the best and most artistic combination of talent this side of San Francisco to fill all orders for
WALKING EVENING and PARLOR SUITS
And WRAPS of all kinds. We have always on hand the Largest Assortment of READY-MADE SUITS in the city. MINVIL & CO.
151 Third St., near Morrison Portland Or

MADAME DE SEPTE,
(LATE FROM BERLIN)
Fashionable Dressmaker,
Rooms 6, 7, 21, Dekum's Building, cor. First and Washington sts.
THE VERY LATEST STYLES received by every mail from the Fashionable Centers of the World.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
We have a competent Cutter who makes CLOAKS, DOLMANS and MISSES' DRESSES a specialty. oldim

MRS. L. PILGER,
OF THE
LEADING SUIT AND CLOAK HOUSE.
Having just returned from San Francisco has opened out the Finest Display of FALL GOODS, such as BROCADED SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS, POLKA DOT VELVETS POLKA DOT SILKS, SATIN DE LYONS, CASHMERES, BUNTY CLOTH, FRINGES, in all the NEW SHADES. My assortment in TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, JET TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, LANGUEDOC LACES, RUCHINGS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, etc.,
Selected with great care and unsurpassed in style and taste by any house north of San Francisco.
500 of the VERY LATEST STYLES of
READY-MADE SUITS,
CLOAKS, DOLMANS, ULSTERS and CIRCULARS on hand
Desiring an inspection of my stock before purchasing elsewhere I remain
MRS. L. PILGER,
163 First street, near Morrison.

REMEMBER
The Creditors' Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
Is still going on at the
Corner of Second and Morrison Sts.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Choice Lot of EASTERN ASH POLE PLANK.
al06eod wlm

THOMPSON, DeHART & CO.,
AGENTS PORTLAND OR
Draw-Cut Sausage Cutters,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL,
Hardwood Lumber.
JUST RECEIVED.
Ex 'Ringleader,' direct from New York, a Large Assortment of
SHELF and HEAVY
Hardware!
IRON and STEEL,
Which we offer to the Trade at the Lowest Jobbing Rates. Also COAL of all descriptions.

GOLDSMITH 247 and 249 Water Street, New York   J LOEWENBERG, Portland
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
50 and Front Street, O. S. N. Co's Block,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, Metals
LEAD AND IRON PIPE
Tinmen and Plumber's Stock,
HYDRAULIC RAMS INDIA RUBBER HOSE
House-Furnishing Hardware,
FORCE & LIFT PUMPS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Willamette Stove Works.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS
The purchase of the Oregon Iron Works, and the addition of a great part of the Machinery, Tools and Patterns to our own Large Establishment, enables us to fill large orders for Machinery and Iron Work of any kind on short notice
SMITH BROS & WATSON,

TEN CENTS;
...YAL

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...WDER
...tely Pure.
...eam Tartar,—No other preparation ...ght, flaky hot breads or luxuries ...e eaten by dyspeptics without ...ar from heavy indigestible ...ns, by all Grocers.
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...TON
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...FRANCISCO.
...D MARINE.
... $750,000
...r Oregon—102 First St. ...and, Oregon,
...CALDWELL, Agent.
...rance Agency
...al,
...rn,
...Companies of
...nd Liverpool.
... $300,000
...d Thirty-Eight Millions ...ed and Eighty-Nine ... $38,789,000
...ued by the four companies.
...Front S — Portland, Or
...ITT & MACLEAY, General Agents
... Manager
...N BRANCH
...NGTON TERRITORY,
...ZEALAND
...ance Co.
...ND MARINE.
...WITH ,000,000
...ility of Stockholders
W F BROWN Manager
...RATED 1864.
...al Insurance Co
...ALIFORNIA.
...ONLY.
...Since ...rganiz'n $1,334,832
...n Oregon
...rs, - $162,363
...NCH OFFICE,
...ORY, Manager,
...r First and Stark Sts
...dd & Tilton's Bank.
...AND OREGON.
...cial Ins. Co
...LIFORNIA.
...ND MARINE.
...ENCY—102 FIRST ST
...OFFRAN, Agent.
...DIRECTORY.
...Restaurants.
...USE, L C Harmon proprietor ...n city, centrally located and ...Free Coach to and from house.
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...& LEARY, Attorneys at Law, ...Commissioners of Deeds for ...rnia
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...manufacture all kinds rough ...er windows, doors and blinds.
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1880.
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...S' MATERIALS. ...untry will receive prompt and
...Front st. Factory at ...Mill, Portland Or.
EDW'D CHATTIN, Commissioner for Oregon
...CHATTIN, ...J Th hald, deceased.)
...Commissioner of Deeds ...States and Territories.
...EYANCERS, ...ND GENERAL AGENTS
...rnia St., San Francisco ...California.
...ntion given to the taking of ...al4dw
...LE & URBAN
...AFES.
...S & KING,
...and Washington Territory
...St Portland, Oregon
...LES AND TRUCKS,
..., Alarm Tills.
...LIAMS Traveling Agent

'Garfield will be Beaten just as I was'—Horatio Seymour

NEW YORK O[illegible] — [illegible] Seymour crowd Chickering [illegible] made a political speech [illegible] Conkling's speech [illegible] democratic [illegible]

Post Office Revenue

[illegible]

NOVA SCOTIA
Sentenced to Death
Halifax O[illegible]—[illegible] to be hanged December 2d

[illegible] approaching [illegible] Dalles [illegible] every day [illegible] and illuminations.

The ruling price for wheat is 60 cents [illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Brooms and Wooden Ware
And importers of
WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front Street.

[illegible] removed
No 23 First St, New Market Block.
s dlm ED A WEBB General Agent

J WELCH, DENTIST,
Assisted by W L GRAVES D D S
Office in Union Block cor First and Stark sts.
ju22

O F SITES & CO
[illegible] O F SITES & CO will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities of the OLD firm [illegible]

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC,
F. BICKEL
84 First street. Portland,
Manufacturer of
PURE CANDIES.
Reduced Rates, Wholesale and Retail.
No Terra Alba or Chalk used.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1880

WHAT TO WEAR.

Description of Fall and Winter Styles.

The "Oregonian's" Fashion Reporter Tells about the Novelties in Ladies' Dresses, Hats, Wraps, Etc.

The question "What shall we wear?" is one that very properly occupies an important place in the feminine vocabulary. More especially is this the case when a changing season makes a pronounced change in apparel necessary, and in the laudable desire to answer the question in a manner that shall comport with the latest dictates of fashion, we submit the following to the fair legion of intelligent and tasteful lady readers of THE OREGONIAN.

ABOUT DRESSES IN GENERAL.

In just what form dresses should be made, and how they should be trimmed is an important question among all modistes and no two have like views.

For street wear, the most favored style is the princess skirt, with basque. The latter is made square or double point with vest or shirred fronts and the former box or fan plait. The draping which makes the chief glory of skirts is of such variety that a detailed description is impossible. Redingotes are in great favor among ladies of good taste, although they are thought by many to be too masculine looking. Some are made "full frock" as we would say of a gentleman's coat, while the greater proportion are "swallow tail" so as to better show the skirt fronts which in most cases are shirred. Basques and redingotes are usually made to match skirts. We were shown by a leading modiste a handsome suit, the redingote of black satin de Lyon, cut away, and the skirt of *cafe du lait*, shirred front, the bottom trimmed with two rows of plaiting. The redingote was lined by the same material as the skirt, and the whole garment trimmed with cords and spikes and bronze buttons. For evening dresses, heliotrope and sapphire blue are the most *recherche* shades. Point bodices, heart-shaped or square, continue in favor, and princess skirts *en train* retain their distinctive prominence. A beautiful evening dress recently finished is of sapphire blue, square-necked bodice, shirred elbow sleeves, princess skirt, with long train trimmed with point applique lace. The other ornaments were pearl buttons.

The handsomest goods for suits, and that which is destined to have a long hold on those who desire to dress richly and not too loud, are satin surah, satin Turk and satin de Lyon—all comprised in one class. The fabrics have a glossy face, and appear when made up very much like heavy gros grain silk. The finish is a happy medium between satin and gros grain silk retaining the richness of both beautifully blended. They come in an almost infinite variety of colors. Among the newer shades are poniard, heliotrope, Loutre, India red, bronze d'or, saphyr, gendarme, bitge, Grenat, ceil clair, Mexique, vieil or, buttercup and gris Anglais. A medium quality of these goods retails for $2 50 per yard, while some of the finer grades are sold as high as $5 00.

The choicest trimmings for the new satins are satin brocades and polka dots, polka dot and brocaded velvet, always to match. Many of the brocades have Oriental colors ingeniously interwoven, forming a rich Persian effect. Some basques are made entirely of brocades, both in satin and velvet, and for slender forms are decidedly in good taste. A still richer trimming is plush, also to match. Of course, black gros grain silk will be worn, but not quite so extensively as last year. For trimming them, many new styles of passementeries and jet, whalebone and chenille fringes are shown, and brocaded velvets are not undesirable in that direction. Many dresses are further ornamented with cords and tassels and cords and spikes (pendants)—very popular and handsome novelties.

For street wear, "Handkerchief" suits seem to take the lead. These suitings are soft woolen goods in all the new shades mentioned, and come in squares of either three-quarters of a yard or a yard, a striped border of silk mixture forming the square. When made up these borders form the trimming and a plaid effect is produced. They make up very prettily in triple and double points for the front of the skirt, or a point at either side. The only trimming required is buttons. They are usually made over skirts of plain material. "Handkerchief" goods is sold only in suits (14 yards) or half suits (7 yards). The cost is $15 to $25 per suit. A richer suiting to be made up in the same style is cornelian, double width, plain, with a self color figured satin border three inches wide, the satin forming the points. It is sold for $3 a yard and requires five yards for a suit.

In mourning goods, many new styles are shown this season. Among those noticeably elegant are: Delia Maria (straight cord;) Dakka Crepe, a very soft wool with crepe effect, $2 to $2 50 per yard; Cashmere Delhi and Cashmere de l'Inde, heavy and resembling camel's hair shawls, $1 50 to $2 per yard; balmoral crepe, soft wool with pin spots of crepe, $1 50 to $2. Black Cornelian is also used for mourning. Cashmere Delhi and Cashmere de l'Inde makes up richly in outside wraps.

Buttons, this winter are more elaborate than ever, and form no unimportant part of the trimming of all garments. They are simply gorgeous. Their variety is infinite—some are objects, others pictures of objects. There are represented bees, butterflies, fans, keys, hamsters, beetles, all manner of modern and ancient scenes, historical and mythological, in steel, nickel, brass, pearl, glass, smoked pearl, ivory, wood—the oddest and most unique being considered the most fashionable. Prices range from 25 cents to $5 per dozen. All come in two sizes—the larger (not quite as big as a ball) for ornament, and the smaller (of the circumference of a dime) for actual use in buttoning.

WRAPS.

In long and half long cloaks, and short outside jackets, a number of handsome styles are shown. The richest and at the same time the most practical wraps, although rather too heavy for this mild climate are the long circular dolmans, reaching nearly to the ground. The finest are of satin de Lyon, lined with Siberian squirrel, and trimmed with marten. One very handsome garment has the cape lined with scarlet satin, which shows the least bit. Some circulars instead of the dolman attachment have only bishop sleeves. Matlasse is much used in circular dolmans, the trimmings being fur or passementerie and jet. Chenille fringes and the new cords and spikes are also brought into requisition for trimming. A leading house shows a rich sealskin circular dolman; price only $350.

A very neat overgarment is the "Havelock," which is shown in great variety. It reaches about to the knee and has the form of a gentleman's talma. The back is plain to the waist, and from there down is pleated. The principal ornaments are the ever-present cord and spikes, little triangular pieces of velvet, buttons and occasionally a satin de Lyon piping. The colors shown in this style of cloak embrace every shade between pale cream and black. They cost from $12 to $25.

For ordinary wear short basques, tight fitting will be much worn. They are made of almost every variety of goods, and are faced with colored Italian cloth. The principal trimmings are buttons, but some have plush and velvet in addition.

Black beaver cloaks are about the same as last year, as are also dolmans for elderly ladies.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

As usual stores show only a limited variety of children's dresses, mothers generally preferring their own ideas in dressing their daughters to those which may have been imported from New York or from across the Atlantic. Still several houses show pretty lines of girl's suits in various shades, to fit ages from two up to twelve years. Prices range from $3 to $15. For the few who wish to avoid the annoyance of having children's dresses made, these ready made suits will be quite a relief. One house shows a well selected line of cloaks for children between one and four years, in drabs, browns, blues and Scotch; prices from $5 to $7.

NOVELTIES IN SMALL WARES.

In hosiery, dark solid colors to match dresses, take the lead. For neck ornaments, imitation Spanish lace in cream and old gold, seems to be about the only thing suggested. Old lace that has lain unused and packed away until it has turned a dingy yellow, will be found now to be the very latest shade. Illusion folded carelessly about the neck will be much worn. Fine white cambric and linen lawn handkerchiefs, with shallow embroidered borders, folded shawl fashion and fastened with small pins, are considered the latest and neatest style for neck wear for house and street. The illusion and handkerchiefs remind one of the portraits of Martha Washington and are decidedly refreshing.

Satin plaiting in various shades three inches deep for the protection of trains takes the place of last year's ruching. A neck ruching of diminutive satin plaits, surmounted by narrow white edging is the only colored neck trimming shown and will, we think, become very popular. Brocaded ribbons are as fashionable as ever, and this year's designs, particularly the double faced Persians, are rich beyond description.

Belts will be worn to some extent for house and street. An odd novelty in this line is a "cinch" of brown leather two and a half inches wide, decorated with flowers and fastened with two straps and buckles. The "cinches" retail from 50 cents to $1.

MILLINERY.

In this all-important department of ladies' apparel probably no more varied selections were ever presented than for this season. After carefully looking through we must say that there is rather too great a tendency to loudness. On misses small, neat shapes in hats and bonnets, and the subdued colors, which always retain a stronger hold than those more flashy, are rarely found. However, fashion dictates and the populace obeys.

The leading characteristic in hats is flatness of crown and broadness of brim. The style which so far has taken the lead is the "Bernhardt"—a flat, broad-brimmed fur, which comes in white, black, drab, beige, old gold, bronze, gendarme and brown. The shapes into which they can be bent are limited only by the taste of the wearer and the skill of the trimmer. Some of the finer qualities have the brims finished with a downy-like fur, which, when turned back, makes a plush trimming. The "Bernhardts" are trimmed with tips and plumes, bows of highly-colored brocaded silk and jet and bronze ornaments. The number of small tips and the length and color of plumes worn are matters regulated entirely by the purse and the conscience of the buyer. A pure white hat, with one white plume and a bow of scarlet satin, with a pearl ornament, makes a rather pretty evening hat. Except the "Bernhardts" there is no other one distinctive style. Various neat frames are shown which are made up of satin de Lyon, trimmed with brocade to match suits. The ornaments are birds, plush, and small bunches of flowers. Turbans, principally of felt, will be as popular as ever, for misses and young ladies, as will also, round crown roll brim stiff felts, with satin under brim and band for street wear. Some droop brim and square crown felts are shown. For children, a tasteful variety of velvet bonnets, trimmed with lace and ribbon is offered.

In bonnets, there is no marked change over spring shapes. The tastiest style is a black plush, with jet trimmings and satin ties.

THE NORTH WEST.

Western Oregon.

Work on the new hotel at Independence is being pushed forward rapidly.

Considerable summer fallow in the neighborhood of Eola has already been sown in wheat.

Fourteen head of Tillamook beef cattle were driven over the mountains last week. They reached McMinnville in prime condition.

Another fishermen's cannery has been organized this week in Astoria. The stock was rapidly taken, and the new cannery will be immediately commenced, for the business of 1881.

William Mulkay, of Polk county, recently sold his fine Clydesdale colt to J. Whittemore, of Pendleton, for $200. He was 5½ months old, weighed 600 pounds, measured around the forearm 23 inches, girt 5 feet 3 inches, kidneys 5 feet 2 inches.

Reporter: A gentleman from Dayton on Wednesday last informed us that several thousand bushels of wheat had been sold at that place during the week at 74 cents a bushel, sacked. Deducting sacks, this brings the price down to the meagre sum of 68 cents—not a very encouraging outlook, to be sure, and still its the best the country affords this year.

The following is the summary of the assessment of Dalles, recently made: Acres of land, 165, valued at $7010; town lots, 135, valued at $8700; improvements, $39 000; merchandise and implements, $35,700; money, notes and accounts, $44,800; horses, 55, valued at $3520; cattle, 40, valued at $920. Gross value of all property, $139 950; Indebtedness, $17,650; total value of taxable property, $122,300. Number of polls, 59. The levy has been fixed at two mills.

Eastern Oregon.

On Monday at noon a person entered the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co's express office, in The Dalles, by removing a pane of glass from the door, and took from the change drawer $25 or $30. This was a very bold robbery, and is a little ahead of anything of the kind that has happened lately.

Correspondence dated Heppner, October 6: At 11 o'clock to-night the citizens of this place were awakened from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, which proved to be in McKinnon's dwelling house, situated a short distance south of W. J. Leeges' building, on the west side of Main street. Nothing was saved worthy of mention, and it required all the help and water available, to prevent the stage stable from going too. Had there been any wind stirring, nothing could have prevented the whole city from burning down. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Had it not been that Rees and Halley saw the lamp explode through the window, it is more than probable that two children would have lost their lives. As it was with some difficulty that they were taken away from the building. No sooner had Rees and Halley succeeded in getting the children out, than the flames broke through, enveloping the bed where they were sleeping.

Washington Territory.

It is estimated that at least $300 000 will be expended in buildings in Walla Walla next season. This estimate is exclusive of the brick buildings now in progress.

There has been some spirited competition in the bidding on 80,000 pounds of government freight to be hauled from Walla Walla to the new post near the mouth of the Spokan river.

The United Brethren quarterly meetings of Walla Walla annual conference will be held as follows: Washington, Oct. 9th and 10th; Pataha, Oct. 16th and 17th; South Palouse, Oct. 23d and 24th; North Palouse, Oct 30th and 31st; Spokan, Nov. 6th and 7th; Centerville, Nov. 20th and 21st; Walla Walla, Dec 4th and 5th.

Walla Walla *Statesman*: About the 1st of November there will be the greatest running race here that ever took place in this country if the size of the purse is an emblem. The race will be a dash of three miles, open to all, for a purse of $2000. The owners of the fastest horses in the country have signified their intention of being present with their flyers.

By command of Gen. Howard an order is issued to the effect that the territory set apart for the Spokan Indians by Inspector Watkins in 1877, must be protected against intrusion by white settlers, or other persons than said Indians, until survey shall be made or further instructions are received. This territory lies just north of the Spokan river and east of the Columbia, and is of no very great extent. The commanding officers of troops at the Upper Columbia posts are charged with the execution of the order.

MISERABLENESS.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose, and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

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Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Sterling exchange on London, bankers, 60 days, 49 15 16; sterling exchange on London, documentary, 50.

Transfers, 25@30.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Silver bullion 1000 fine per ounce 12[illegible].

Sterling exchange, prime bankers' long, $4 81½; short $4 85; good commercial, from ⅛ to ¼c lower; documentary 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 102[illegible]; 4½s, 108[illegible]; 4s, 107[illegible].

Closed—5s, 102[illegible]; 4½s, 108[illegible]; 4s, 107[illegible].

LONDON, Oct. 8—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 15-16 money, 9[illegible] account.

Silver, English standard, per fine ounce, 925 fine, 52[illegible].

U. S. Bonds, 5s of 81, 105½; 4½s, 112; 4s, 111½.

closed, 5s, 105[illegible]; 4½s, 112[illegible]; 4s, 111[illegible].

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Breadstuffs firm; wheat 8s 6d[illegible] per cental; average California white 9s 6d@[illegible]. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 65,000 centals, including 7[illegible] American.

The Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Wheat strong, [illegible] higher; 95⅛ cash; 9[illegible] October, 9[illegible] for November.

San Francisco Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Wheat is still stiffening: No 1, $1 42½@1 47½; No. 2, $1 37½@1 40.

Gold and Stock Company's Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.

Receipts—135,000 ctls wheat (including 93,000 ctls aboard ship) 6700 qr sks flour, 1500 sks oats, 1599 sks potatoes, 10,500 doz eggs.

Charters—Ger bk Britannia 72s 6d, wheat to Cork, U. K., prior arrival; Br sh Cambrian Monarch, 57s 6d; Br sh Beecroft, 55s; Br sh Francis Thorp, 75s; Nor sh Hoerman Lemkuhl, 63s 6d; Ger bk Hugo, 55s; Br bark Roubenbeck, 62s 6d, all for wheat to Cork, U. K., prior arrival.

Butter—Supplies of choice are light. Market firm at full prices. Quote Cala choice, 37½@42½c; choice pickled, 35@37½c. Packed supplies are light and firmly held; sale of 200 kegs at 25½c; quote choice packed at 27½@30c.

Eggs—Demand is for choice, market overstocked with interior; prices favor buyers; quotations unchanged.

Apples—Demand is better; best, $1 25; common, 50@75c.

Grapes—Boxes; market weak; prices favor buyers; quote, 40@75c.

Apples—Dried, fair to good quartered, 6c; sliced, 6½@7½c.

Peaches—Unpeeled, 12½@13c; do peeled, 18@20c.

Hides—Dry and kip and calf, eastern prices do not justify present rates; market not so steady; prices unchanged.

Wheat—Market active at full prices, demand mostly for export; Millers wants are not so pressing. Sales of good Cala shipping at $1 43¾; fair Cala shipping, $1 37½; extra choice milling, $1 45 @1 50; extra choice shipping, $1 45@1 47½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

Wheat—95c for October.
Lard—$8 85 bid for October.
Ribs—$7 62½ bid, $7 65 asked for October.
Short Ribs—$7 85.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Arrived—Ship Majestic, Seattle; Br sh Francis Thorpe, Portland; sh Pharos, Coquimbo; ship Indiana, Cardiff; Br ship Cambrian Monarch, Sydney, Aus.; Ger bark Hugo, Newcastle, Aus.; Ger bk Britania, Ardrossan; Br bark Routtenbeck, Newcastle, Aus.

Sailed—Str Empire, Victoria; sh War Hawk, Port Discovery; Br sh Lake Superior, Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Cleared—Br ship Knight Commander, San Francisco.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., Sept. 24.—Sailed—Br ship Dumbartonshire, San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 25.—Arrived—Str Oceanic, San Francisco.

Sept. 24.—Off Tuskar—Sh Alex Gibson, San Francisco.

NANAIMO, Oct. 6.—Arrived—Sh Spartan, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.

MORNING BOARD.

545	Ophir	8¼@8½	300	Caledonia	50c
190	G & C	2 95@3 00	120	S Hill	35c
525	Savage	1¾	100	Challenge	1
125	Con Va	2 45	200	New York	20c
50	Chollar	2 80	150	Occidental	1 05
20	Potosi	2¾	100	Andes	1½
65	H & N	4 30@4¼	400	Scorpion	1 65 b30
390	S Nev	10¼@10½	210	Benton	1 10
525	Jacket	4½	30	G Gate	8
320	Imperial	25c	30	Mackey	20c
50	Alphas	4¾@4 40	10	B & B	6¾
215	Belcher	$3 15@3 20	410	Mexican	9@9 b3
70	Utah	8¾	155	Cala	2 05 s10
310	Bullion	1 85	10	Point	1 60
760	Overman	1 45@1 35	100	Trojan	10c
695	Union	17¼@18	10	Alpha	4¾
50	Exchequer	1 45	50	Alta	3
75	Julia	55c	150	Justice	50

AFTERNOON BOARD.

500	Prize	1½	500	Queen Bee	15c
150	N Belle	11@11¼	250	Holmes	5c
50	Independ	45c	450	S Bulwe	55@60c
570	Mt Diablo	4	100	Noonday	1 10@1 05
50	Albion	40c	120	N Noonday	1 40
50	Mt Potosi	20c	250	Mammoth	50c
200	E Mt Diablo	10c	60	Addenda	30@35c
60	Columbus	$3 75	400	D Standard	20c
250	Bechtel	1 40@1 35	150	Boston	1 05@1 10
300	McClinton	10c	100	Wales	1 40
150	Tioga	60c	100	Mono	1
300	Belvidere	10c	55	Jupiter	45c
100	Champion	10c	100	Day	10c
220	Booker	20c	3	8 King	9¾

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.

Have on hand a Complete Stock of

PAINTS

Which they offer at Lowest market rates.

WHITE LEAD

Atlantic, Pioneer, Salem, Reynolds, Jewett and San Francisco Brands.

LITHARGE

Any quantity.

DROP BLACK,
IVORY BLACK,
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LAMPBLACK

All grades.

BLUE PAINT,
BLUE VERDITTER,
CELESTIAL BLUE,
CHINESE BLUE,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
SPANISH BROWN,
VANDYKE BROWN,
BURNT AND RAW UMBER,
BURNT AND RAW SIENNA.

PRINCE'S METALLIC FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Largest Orders Promptly Filled.

Antwerp Green,
Blind and Shutter Green,
Chrome Green,
Emerald Green,
Hampden Permanent Green,
Imperial Green,
Magenta Green,
Marseilles Green,
Park Lawn Green,
Verdigris and

PARIS GREEN

In quantities to suit.

Red Lead,
Orange Mineral,
Rose Pink,
Rose Lake,
Indian Red,
Venetian Red,
American Vermilion.

ENGLISH VERMILION.

Chrome Yellow,
Dutch Pink,
Scotch Yellow,

YELLOW OCHRE.

Black, Blue, Green, Red and Yellow Paints, ground in Oil, 25 lb. very cheap.

Colors dry, lump,
Colors dry, powdered,
Colors in Oil, Cans,
Colors in Oil, Tubes,
Colors in Water,

Colors for Artists,
Colors for Car Painters,
Colors for Carriage Painters,
Colors for Fresco Painters,
Colors for House Painters,

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT,

Ready for use—White Black and all shades.

GUNS—The Largest and Finest selection of FINE ARMS on the Pacific Coast. Prices LOWER than ever before. Breech-Loading Shot Guns $25.00 to $100. Muzzle-Loading Shot Guns $8 to $25. Boys Guns $10 to $14. Colt's New Model Shot Guns, Kennedy, Burgess, Sharp and Winchester Repeating Rifles. Hazard's Sporting Gunpowder, best in use. WILLIAM BECK & SON, corner Front and Alder Sts. ol2dtf eod ned

VARNISHES AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A DIRECT IMportation of Noble & Hoare's Varnishes, and also have a line of Furniture and House Painters' Varnishes which took the premium at the late Sydney International Exposition, all of which we offer the trade at or below San Francisco prices.

o6 dMF C. H. WOODARD & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, Oct. 8th, 1880. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised

Ladies' List.

Abbott,MissE
Banker,MissM
Ballard,MrsAC
Baker,MissE
Barckholz,MissM
Bohanna,MrsM
Bekkula,MissC
Bennette,MrsJ
Bothwell,MissN
Boyer,MrsJA
Boyd,MissB
Bowers,SP
Braz,MrsAJ
Brackett,MissS
Branard,MissC
Brown,MrsMA
Brown,MissS
Burton,MissM
Burnham,MissM
Burns,MrsS
Calhoun,MrsF
Cross,MrsAB
Cron,MrsJ
Clements,MrsA
Christensen,MissA
Chapman,BP
Combie,MissN
Campbell,Ellen
Dwyre,MrsA
Daly,MissM
Dickinson,MrsLB
Dudley,MrsF
Durst,MrsM
Fouchard,MdmH
Faarer,MrsSM
Francis,MrsEC
Freeborn,MrsA
Gates,Lena
Gilliam,MrsM
Goblu,MissJ
Gould,MrsM
Graves,MrsM
Grary,MrsA
Haskin,MrsIE
Higgins,MrsCS
Howard,MrsW
Hunt,MrsC
Hardy,MrsJE
Harrison,MrsDA
Hanchett,MrsJC
Howry,MrsEJ
Jones,MrsCV,Jr
Johnson,MissME
Johnson,MrsU
Kyle,MissA
Kistler,MrsA
King,MissM
Kruger,MissL
[illegible],MrsMJ
[illegible],MrsA
[illegible],MrsMJ
Lyons,MissMJ
[illegible],MrsSH
[illegible],MissME
May,MissS
Menschik,MrsM
Morse,MissD
Maloney,MissM
[illegible],MissM
McCoy,MissL
McAllester,MrsW
Nelson,MissA
Noss,Mo[illegible]
O'Reilly,MissB
O'Farrell,MrsK
Peters,MissJ
Pervine,MrsM
Quigley,MissH
Russel,MissE
Ireland,MissMD
Rollins,FA
Robertson,MaryA
Robertson,MissM
Roberts,MissS
Roberts,MrsV
Rogers,MrsEA
Sodergows,MissM
Suavies,MissHM
Summers,Eva
Smith,MrsFG
Stryker,MrsWH
Steinberg,MrsH
Towl,MrsEd
Taylor,MissME
Thomas,MrsLD
Varney,MissAL
Werkmeister,Emily
Wellman,MrsMJ
Wilks,MrsMary
Woodward,MissS
White,MrsC
Williams,MissF
Young,MissAnna

Gentlemen's List.

93 Second street
Angelo,B
Avery,O
Ackerman,L
Anderson,JC
Anderson,RD
Anderson,R
Anderson,Q
Adams,C
Bergers,G
Blaisdell,SH
Batchan,P
Baker,R
Bernett,S
Burns,G
Bulster,W
Bolton,G
Boeschlim,G
Boyce,AC
Brinkley,L
Brewster,DrEA
Brua,J
Brown,W
Burkhart,J
Canuran,EJ
Carter,MG
Carlin,M
Cochran,JB
Cowles,R
Cote,LL
Crane,W
Cragoe,WD
Craig,JA
Crooker,E
Craven,JC
Cline,CE
Clinton,DeW
Clark,JG
Clark,JR
Childs,JH
Champagne,H
Chamberlin,CP
Campbell,W
Campbell,F
Campbell,GH
Culbertson,T
Dempsey,J
Danforth,CH
Davidson,CT
Davies,HH
Davis,M
Dillaine,C
Dillard,J
Dotson,OM
DuBoise,J
Drant,I
Ellingsworth,S
Flynn,J
Flynn,EW
Fabgam,HG
Ferry,J
Furry,J
Fisher,CF
Field,FS
Finegan,P
Francis,ProfAL
Ginseppe,B
Gleason&Davis
Glenn,WP
Gallagher,Mr
Gaffney,J
Gallavar,W
Gerths,A
Gibbins,J
Gibot,A
Gillem,TB
Godkin,O
Griffin,T
Grenier,E
Garlunc,W
Humpton,W
Hamselman,P
Hawkins,LE
Heslin,JP
Hickman,J
Hislop,T
Holmes,W
Houston,WJ
Holcomb,LL
Howard,CW
Hurt,WT
Hunter,H
Hunt,A
Hummel,F
Hall,GH
Hilliary,N
Ireland,JT
Jones,Capt
Jones,RA
Jones,F
Jones,JP
Johnson,R
Kuhns,JB
Korb,A
Kennedy,JH
Keegan,E
Kerrigan,P
Ketchum,J
Kurnan,—
Kilman,D
Knapp,HM
Lynch,J
Lewellen,AE
Lewis,OF
Long,ColWJ
Long,H
Logan,JE
Landers,RL
MaGee,MrT
Magee,E
Mather,W
Menty,J
Merske,RA
Miller,A
Mitchell,NO
Mires,G
Mong,WH
Munson,CM
Monday,JG
Morry,J
Murry,JP
Moore,NH
Marska,A
Martin,M
McChester,JB
McDougall,J
McGhee,J
McGinty,M
McKuner,T
McLellen,L
McArdle,J
MacWade,J
McLane,W
McQuillian,J
Nelson,N
Nelson,WN
Nickerson,ME
Norton,R
Owen,HM
Owens,F
Owens,WS
Owens,RevM
Olsona,N
O'Brien,M
O'Neal,W
O'Brien,M
O'Brien,DJ
Pagomann,O
Pickard,J
Page&Allen
Pease,GH
Petterson,CG
Pedersen,E
Pichot,E
Perrard,E
Poozler,C
Post,J
Post,WV
Powers,E
Prothero,WS
Pryce,DrR
Pl[illegible]edre,J
Raymond,HP
Ramsey,W
Readman,RJr
Reinhardt,T
Rice,PL
Richards,J
Rothe,H
Rolfe,W
Saperro,M
Slaughter,KJ
Sommer,F
Sears,JK
Scott,JW
Scholten,H
Schulmrich,H
Spencer,J
Smith,S
Smith,CL
Smith,R
Smith,CH
Smith&Ladd
Smith,J
Stacker,L
Stran,S
Stewart,GL
Stevinson,HL
Tarbox,JL
Tapscott,VA
Tipee,HJ
Tee,J
Tate,JM
Tattleben,J
Turner,JL
Truman,JR
Thompson,J
Thompson,JJ
Urquhart,G
Urquhart,D
VanAuker,M
Weitzel,WO
Westfall,JW
Welsh,J
Welsh,W
Welsh,John
Willis,T
Willis,BT
Wolfbargen,A
Wohlableger,F
Woodworth,JP
Wood,J
Walls,H
Wallace,JB
Walker,DH
Wilson,J
Wilson,Jos
Williams,AA

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W. L. Hodgin	Independence	J W Hammond	Woodvill
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N. Langell	Jacksonville	[illegible] E. Tracy	Yoncalla
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Washington Territory.

W W Sprague	Ainsworth	[illegible] Crosby	Olympia
C Bickle	Bickleton	[illegible] H. Mu[illegible]	Olympia
J. Stillman	Boisfort	[illegible] Abernethy	OakPoint
L. L. Dubeau	Cowlitz	[illegible] C Davis	Oysterville
J. Miles	Claquato	[illegible] W Maxwell	Pekin
J. C. Davenport	Colfax	W. P. Ragsdale	Palouse City
H.H. Tullis	Chehalis	E. Meeker	Puyallup
G. Metzger	Dayton	[illegible]	PambaCity
Shoudy & Stewart	Ellensburg	[illegible] T. Wilson	Pomeroy
Stratton & Harrington	Farmington	W. H. H Learned	Port Townsend
S B Best	Fidalgo	J. M. Whitman	Rosalia
O. Olson	Freeport	J C Proebstel	Stoughton
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C. N. Byles	Montesano	J. H. Lewis	Walla Walla
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The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as the surest preventive thereof; that it cures dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness; counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders; that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

LANDS,

PEN D'OREILLE DIVISION

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now offering for sale nearly

5,000,000

Acres of its lands in the Pen d'Oreille Division in Eastern Washington, which are comprised in the odd numbered sections for forty miles on each side of the rail road as now located from the mouth of Snake River, in Washington Territory, to Lake Pen d'Oreille, in Idaho. These lands, of unexcelled fertility, and adapted to farming on any scale that may be desired, are offered by the Railroad Company at such prices and terms as cannot fail to induce settlement and cultivation, causing a rapid growth in population of the country, and increase in value to those who now purchase.

The following Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company, passed November 19th, 1879, fixes the cash price of land to actual settlers at two dollars and sixty cents per acre, which it is believed is a lower price than has ever been voluntarily placed upon its lands by any land grant company. This is, in fact, cheaper than the settler can purchase the same class of land of the Government under the pre-emption law, for the expense attending the making of final proof, and the journey to the land office which he must necessarily make in order to complete his entry, is more than the ten cents per acre added to the government price by the Railroad Company:

"*Resolved*, That the Agricultural Lands of the Company west of the Missouri river to Puget Sound shall be offered for sale to actual settlers at Government price of $2 50 per acre, with an addition thereto of ten cents per acre to be paid to the Company to reimburse it for the cost of selecting, surveying and conveying said land.

"This resolution does not apply to coal or iron lands, nor to lands chiefly valuable for timber, nor to lands required for town sites or suitable for manufacturing sites, nor in regions where water is scarce to lands containing springs or other natural supply, where it shall be for the interest of settlers at large that such water privileges shall not be exclusively held or controlled by any individual nor to the lands required for the use of the Company in connection with the operation of the road."

To persons wishing to purchase on time, the remarkably low price of four dollars per acre is given on the following terms: One fourth cash at time of purchase, the balance in four equal yearly payments at 7 per cent interest. The above price for time sales is adopted for the present, but may be subject to change in the future.

All persons who have filed with the Railroad Company notices of intention to purchase or "Settlers' Applications," as they are called, for land in this division (except for the class of lands reserved by the terms of the resolution above given) and who have continued to reside upon or cultivate the land applied for, are requested to complete their purchase by making cash payment, or time contract, for the same. For this purpose application should be made to the Railroad Land Office at Colfax.

Persons who have not made actual settlement or improvements upon land they may have applied for, have no right to the first privilege of purchase; such lands will be sold to the first applicant. Those persons who have in good faith settled upon and improved the Company's land should lose no time in securing the same, as after a given time the land is subject to sale to any other person.

The land in this division being now offered for sale, no more "Settlers' Applications" will be filed.

All communications respecting land in the following described Townships—

Township 10 North, Ranges 28 to 36 East.
Township 11 North, Ranges 26 to 36 East.
Township 12 North, Ranges 25 to 37 East.
Township 13 North, Ranges 25 to 38 East.
Township 14 North, Ranges 26 to 39 East.
Township 15 North, Ranges 28 to 39 East.
Township 16 North, Ranges 29 to 41 East.
Township 17 North, Ranges 29 to 43 East.
Township 18 North, Ranges 29 to 44 East.
Township 19 North, Ranges 30 to 45 East.
Township 20 North, Ranges 30 to 46 East.
Township 21 North, Ranges 32 to 46 East.
Township 22 North, Ranges 34 to 46 East.
Township 23 North, Ranges 35 to 46 East.
Township 24 North, Ranges 35 to 46 East.
Township 25 North, Ranges 36 to 46 East.
Township 26 North, Ranges 38 to 46 East.

—should be addressed to

WESTERN LAND DEPARTMENT,
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
COLFAX, Wash. Ty.
J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Supt.

January 1, 1880. al7wtf

COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG
OXYGEN

A NEW TREATMENT

(BY INHALATION)

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Prepared by

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Treatise on Oxygen, with other information, free to all who ask. Supplies conveniently sent to any address ready for home use. Address H. E. MATHEWS, 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. july30d1m&p w3m

IT IS SELDOM THAT WE NOTICE anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journalist in recommending to the public the celebrated botanical preparations of Dr. Henry. Whoever induces the victim of scrofula or any other disease of the blood, to use Dr. Henry's Extract of Sarsaparilla, has begun a good work. There can be no question as to the result of this medicine if persevered in. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, and indeed all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. It is just what a good physician would prescribe for these complaints, and we confidently recommend it as being the best article now in use. Dr. Henry's Cough Balsam is the most effective remedy for any affections of the Throat or Lungs that we have ever known. It contains no deleterious drugs, and can be taken with impunity and certainty of relief. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat etc., it stands without a rival. Dr Henry's Liniment as an alleviator of pain is unrivalled by any preparation before the public; the most skeptical will be convinced by a single trial. It will prove itself a "friend in need" which no friend should be without.

RAILROAD LANDS.

LIBERAL TERMS!
LOW PRICES!
LONG TIME!
LOW INTEREST;

The Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroad Companies

Offer their Lands for sale upon the following liberal terms: One tenth of the price in cash interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent one year after sale; and each following year one tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

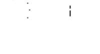
Ten per cent. will be deducted of the purchase price in case of cash payment.

Address letters and applications for land,
P. SCHULZE,
Land Agent O. & C. R. R.,
Portland, Oregon.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON for Multnomah county. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM LOVE, deceased. Notice. Pursuant to an order of the above entitled Court, made October 6, 1880, directing the sale of certain real estate of said deceased, I will sell at public auction, in front of the court house door, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following tracts of land, part of the real estate of said William Love, to-wit: The fractional S. E. ¼ of sec. 9, and fractional S. W. ¼ of sec. 10, T. 1 N. of R. 1 E.—152 1-100 acres, in Multnomah county. Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchasers. LEWIS LOVE,
Administrator of said estate.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 6, 1880. o7d1aw4tTh



MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Ocean Division.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, every five days, for the above port one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz:

COLUMBIA,
OREGON,
GEORGE W. ELDER and
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS—Sept. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Oct. 5.

Leaving Portland at 3 A. M.

THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For particulars for Passage and Freight, apply to GEO. W. WEIDLER, Steamship Agt O R & N Co., Ash and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., Agts. P.C.S.S. Co., 60, 62 and 64 North Front St., Portland.

Columbia and Willamette Division.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

Sept. 1st, 1880.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES, UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M. Passengers leaving on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE —Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View, Skomockaway and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS.

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

FOR SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS, and intermediate points—Monday, and Thursday at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Ash sts.

GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Sup't.
FRANK T. DODGE, Ass't Supt.

T. F. OAKES, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From this date until JUNE 1, 1881, this company will charge ONE DOLLAR per ton on wheat, oats and mill stuff transported by its steamboats from points on the Willamette and Yamhill rivers to Portland. GEO. J. AINSWORTH,
Supt. Columbia and Willamette Division.

September 17, 1880. s18dtf

The Independent Transportation Co's

Willamette River Grain Rates.

Between Portland and	per ton.
Oregon City	[illegible]
Ray's Landing	[illegible]
Dayton and Wheatland	[illegible]
Lincoln and Salem	[illegible]
Eola	2 50
Independence and Buena Vista	[illegible]
Albany	3 00
Corvallis and Booneville	[illegible]
Peoria, Monroe and Harrisburg	3 50

The forced rate now charged by the O. R. & N. Co, being done simply to crush out all competition, we hereby give notice that we stand ready to contract with farmers, millmen, merchants or any parties who have freight to forward, for the term of one or five years at the above rates.

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